BRITISH MUSEUM

For Meaning of this Number, see Page iii. of Cover.

JOHN BULL

Vol. VIII. No. 203 | SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1910. | ONE PENNY.

[Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

No. 343622

The world is a bundle of hay;
Mankind are the asses who pull;
Each tugs it a different way,
And the greatest of all is John Bull

—BYRON.

Edited by
HORATIO BOTTOMLEY.

Contents

The World, the Flesh, and the Devil.

John Bull's Biscuits.

Our Special Police Intelligence.

Birthdays of the Week.

Imaginary Interview.

John Bull League.

John Bull in the City.

John Bull's Post-cards, Letters, and Telegrams.

The Cartoon.

The Drama of To-day.

Human Document.

John Bull's Womenfolk.

Bull's Eyes.

John Bull's Letter Bag.

Racing N

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JOHN BULL, April 23rd, 1910.

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JOHN BULL.

Politics without Party—Criticism without Cant :
Without Fear or Favour, Rancour or Rant.

Vol. VIII. No. 203. Saturday, April 23rd, 1910. One Penny

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor, or the Publisher, at 67, Long Acre, London, W.C., according to whether they relate to Editorial or Business matters.

All editorial enquiries MUST BE MADE BY LETTER.

THE PLAYHOUSE, Charing Cross. CYRIL MAUDE.
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THE JOHN BULL LEAGUE.

A Public Meeting

(under the Auspices of the League)

WILL BE HELD IN

THE ALBERT HALL, SHEFFIELD,

To-Morrow,

FRIDAY, APRIL 22nd.

Chair to be taken at 8 p.m. by the President,

HORATIO BOTTOMLEY, Esq., M.P.

Doors open at 7 p.m. ADMISSION FREE.

THE WORLD, THE FLESH, AND THE DEVIL.

[The Editor discourses upon passing events and topics of the day.]

If you see it in JOHN BULL . . . ! In our issue of April 9th we said the Prime Minister had "made up his mind to *ask* for the guarantees." We emphasised the word "ask," because we knew—and we knew that Mr. Asquith knew—that he will not get them—at any rate, at present. And that, too, is why we added "we sincerely hope he will change his mind."

We deeply regret that the name of the King has been brought into the controversy at this stage. Had the Government introduced a Bill, upon the lines of the Speech which they put into the mouth of the Sovereign at the opening of Parliament—dealing with the reform of the Upper House contemporaneously with the Veto—and had such a Bill been rejected by the Lords, then, indeed, would it have been fully justified in invoking the aid of the Royal Prerogative. But to do so for the purpose of forcing abstract Resolutions down the throats of the Peers is, to say the least, a dangerous straining of the Constitution.

But that is not all. Everybody knows that Mr. Asquith's decision is the result of a bargain with Mr. Redmond. It is the price he has to pay in order to secure the passage of the Budget. But Mr. Redmond hates the Budget, which, in turn, is the price he has to pay for Home Rule. We do not blame him. Home Rule is what he is out for. He has been quietly waiting for it for the past five years—and now his opportunity has come. And we do not blame Mr. Asquith. He is helpless. We are sorry for him. He has had to take this grave step as a last effort to save the Party System of which he is the head. But it is doomed.

As regards His Majesty, we entertain no serious concern. In all things constitutional, he will rise to the occasion. "The time is not ripe," he will say, "for me to intervene. Put your proposals into a Bill; take the opinion of the country upon them; pass them again in a new House of Commons; send them again to the Lords, and then if the two Houses cannot come to an agreement—then, and not till then, come to me." God Save the King.

Then will come the election—and he is indeed a wise prophet who shall foretell the result. Mr. Asquith will require superb political jockeyship to win the race—great rider as he is. Can he carry Home Rule as well as the Budget? It is a heavy weight.

Mr. McKenna's method of answering questions in the House is not all that could be desired. We fully admit that at times his patience has been sorely tried by the indiscreet inquisitiveness of some M.P.'s—but that is no excuse for disregarding the time-honoured amenities of the House. Surely it was a little ungracious of him, when we referred to his recent testimonial to the superiority of the German crane design over those of British firms—upon which the German Press is congratulating itself—to tell us that the responsibility rested with us. We were entitled to test the report which reached us from well-informed sources, that a body of German workmen were to be engaged in the Thames Ironworks yard in close proximity to the works of the new *Dreadnought*—more especially as our intervention has undoubtedly had the effect of bringing about a considerable amendment of the crane contract and limiting German labour to a single overseer. After all, Mr. McKenna must remember that he is a paid public servant.

And what says Mr. McKenna to the statement of the Chairman of the Thames Ironworks, made at the laying of the keel of the *Thunderer*, that "the only people who would come from Germany to look after the crane would be two or three engineers and erectors"? By the time these lines are read we shall have the right honourable gentleman's latest "explanation."

We are delighted to welcome *Truth* (the sixpenny JOHN BULL) as a convert to our Anti-Party Crusade! Here is an extract from one of its recent issues :—

> The truth is that the utter insincerity, not to say humbug, of party politics was never so conspicuous as at the present moment. . . . As it is, the orating and wrangling are directed, not to that end at all, but simply to the question which particular set of gentlemen is to sit on the Treasury Bench for the next few years. They are playing the old game of the Ins versus the Outs with exceptional keenness and energy.

It now only remains for our contemporary to espouse the cause of a Business Government.

Mr. Hills, of the Thames Ironworks, says "no sane man who understands anything about shipbuilding" would share our fears about that German-built crane. Therefore, all the leading British shipbuilders are insane, and they know nothing of shipbuilding. And the same remark applies to Lord Charles Beresford, Mr. Arthur Lee, M.P., Sir Fortescue Flannery, M.P., and others.

Mr. Arthur Evans Chapman, of Union Road, Clapham, a lay reader "studying for Holy Orders," was well advised not to proceed with his slander action against Miss Whittingham the other day. Probably he would have brazened the matter out if the jury, after listening to his evidence, had not intimated pretty plainly that they didn't want to hear the girl's story at all. She accused this gentleman reading for Holy Orders of being the father of her unborn child, and in two pathetic letters pleaded with him in vain to marry her and save her honour. Reading the case, most people will believe her accusation. Holy Orders is one thing; but holy humbug is another.

On more than one occasion we have had severely to criticise the sentences passed by the Hayward's Heath magistrates. This bench is one of the most notorious in the country. All the country has been roused by their latest judicial outrage. On a recent evening, a lad of twelve years of age stole a lump of coal, value 5d., from the wharf near his house, his explanation being that he did not want his mother to send him to buy some the next morning. Of course, that was naughty, but it did not justify the monstrous sentence of the magistrates, even if it is considered apart from the fact that the lad had never previously been charged in a police court. They ordered him to receive six strokes with the birch, and afterwards to be sent to a training-ship for seven years. And when, with tears in his eyes the lad's father told the magistrates that he thought they were "a bit hard" on his boy, one of them is reported to have laughed and retorted, "You should look after your boy better." It was afterwards decided that the father should pay £1 9s. 11d. costs and contribute to the maintenance of the lad while in the training-ship. In face of the First Offenders' Act, it would have been an affront to justice to allow the dastardly vindictiveness of this sentence to stand, just as the continuance on the bench of Mr. Philip Secretan, of Handcross, Chairman, formerly High Sheriff of Sussex, Major Farquharson, of Cuckfield, and Mr. W. C. Renshaw, K.C., will be an open defiance of public confidence. Little Charles Bulbeck and his father would have found more righteous judges in Turkey or Russia.

Here is an instance of the way things work in some country districts. A few weeks ago, there was an election for the Nuthurst District Council, Warwickshire. One of the candidates was the Rev. James Mann, who has continuously represented the district since 1894. As showing that the rev. gentleman was not only efficient but popular in that capacity, the whole of his colleagues on the Board issued an appeal to the ratepayers on his behalf, though politically and theologically many of them are not in accord with him. For reasons best known to himself, the local squire decided to run his agent against Mr. Mann. The electorate numbered only 33, and of these 31 voted—24 for the squire's nominee and 7 for the rev. gentleman. "It is known," says our village informant, "that 21 are directly under the landlord's influence, either as tenants or servants or both, and they accordingly voted in the only way they dared." Quite so. The ballot is secret; but in small country districts it is not always effective.

Mr. T. E. Scrutton, K.C., appointed a judge in the place of Mr. Justice Sutton, is one of the few men at the Bar who wears a beard. Quiet, methodical, without fuss or fireworks, he has built up a large practice. Among his brethren, who, of course, know him best, his call upwards will be highly popular. And it is a refreshing change from the political appointments of which we have had so many—and are likely to have more.

Lord James of Hereford put in a significant word at the meeting of the Royal Commission on Justices of the Peace the other day. Sir Alfred Pease had made the excellent suggestion that persons should pass a "simple examination" before being appointed magistrates. "So as to make them independent of the Clerk?" queried Mr. Henry Hobhouse. "No," responded Lord James, "to enable them to understand the Clerk." Many of them are too stupid even for that.

In Fenny Stratford, Northamptonshire, there has been a row about Piggott's Charity, the Rector of Simpson, the Rev. William Rice, peppering one Stephens, his opponent, in the Urban District Council and Guardian election, on that momentous question from the heights of his pulpit. "I only wish he was present," said the rev. gent, *inter alia*, after quoting a text for spiritual flavour; "I would soon riddle him and make him dumb. In my circular, I asked what good did the three Simpson councillors do when they went up before the London Sharpers [presumably the Charity Commissioners] to stir them up. He was one of the three, and no man can deny it, and another was a coal merchant. Because he didn't get the tender for coal for several years he became enraged and said, 'We must find fault and stop this accursed Daniel.' If the electors support a man who is not fair and square to the poor, all I can say is, let them do so. Amen." Then the congregation sang "Alleluia! Alleluia!" whereas what they should have sung was "Onward, Christian soldiers, marching as to war." Perchance, however, Stephens will be able to prove that he is not yet slain.

The new Turkey evidently appreciates the high qualities of John Bull, for it is having its *Dreadnoughts* made in England, its naval officers trained in England, and its Lord High Admiral imported from England. And by-and-by it will probably be borrowing money in England.

The unlicensed pedlar who was caught the other day within the jurisdiction of the Bowness magistrates, might have gone farther and fared worse, for, considering that he was not an able-bodied man, they not only refrained from convicting him as an idle and disorderly person and sending him to gaol for a month, but gave him half-a-crown with an intimation that if he "proved to be satisfactory regarding character," they would purchase him a pedlar's licence "so that he might have a chance of earning an honest living." Wherefore, Messrs. James Wrigley and Mr. Joseph Cross, the Justices, are hereby commended and approved.

According to Mr. Robert Mitchell, a Glasgow councillor and United Free, £1,130 odd has been collected in the Sunday-schools of the city during the past year for the support of foreign missions. At a conversazione a few evenings since, he added that the amount would be greatly augmented if the children spent less at ice-cream shops on Sunday nights, and that this "was a subject to which the Sabbath School Union was devoting a great deal of attention." The probability of the "guid mon" leading a crusade against ice-cream shops should rouse the citizens of Glasgow and the heathen who in his blindness bows down to wood and stone to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

Recently Mr. Haldane stated that there was practically no risk to the men employed in the danger zone of the Royal Gunpowder Factory at Waltham Abbey. We agree with Colonel Lockwood M.P., that in talking in this way, the War Minister is merely playing with words. As a speaker at the demonstration of factory men at Waltham Cross put it, how is it that the men have to strip to their shirts before they can go to work if there is no danger? How is it that they are not even allowed to take their dinner into the works unless the baskets have been previously searched? Despite every precaution, there can be no question that the men work at hourly peril of their lives, and their demand for a minimum wage of 30s. a week is not only reasonable, but will imply Government sweating as long as it is refused to them. They have not had an increase for fifteen years. It is all very well to economise the Estimates, but neither Mr. Haldane nor any other Minister is justified in economising at the cost of employees engaged in dangerous employments on behalf of the nation. Mr. Haldane should realise that as this makes for neither efficiency nor care, a strong case is made out for a revision of his opinion.

There is a man of Glasgow who wants to shove us under the seat. "The Scots would get on very well indeed," says he, "if the John Bull League would just let them alone. The only argument they use against Sunday trains is that they make other people work on that day." Our dear friend will pardon us. That is not the only argument they use. There are others, the chief of which is that Sunday trains desecrate the "sanctity of the Sabbath," the argument as to Sunday labour being a plausible backing for Sabbatarian humbug. Supposing all the trains, trams, 'buses, cabs, and taxies in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales were stopped on Sunday—what then?

Writing from Rayleigh, in Essex, a correspondent says that "apart from the religious aspect of Sunday, he hopes John Bull won't fall into the secularist trap and attempt to belittle the idea of at least one day a week being a *dies non* for labour, toil, and money grubbing." We are sure none of our readers need have any fear on that account. Undoubtedly there is a side of the Sunday question, the labour side, which it is necessary to watch. But the bigots and intolerants merely exploit that side for their own purposes. It is obvious that in the national interests somebody must work on Sunday, and what is to be kept in mind is that the seventh day should be devoted to the maximum of mental, moral, and physical benefit obtainable by the minimum of Sunday labour, and that, directly or indirectly, those who reap the advantages of this minimum labour should compensate those who perform it. Our idea is that the Sunday is only useful in the form in which people are able to enjoy it, whether by rest, by worship, by recreation, or by amusement, and that all the facilities by which these things can be made convenient for them should be free from the restraints of a narrow, selfish, and dismal puritanism.

A reader who has been staying at "Newlyn's Royal and Imperial Exeter Park Hotel," Bournemouth, complains that one item on his bill was a charge for being late at table d'hôte dinner. The management say nothing about this fine in their printed tariff, but it appears that a notice put up in the bedroom includes the announcement that "The management beg respectfully to intimate that 1s. extra for service will be charged to all visitors on *en pension* terms commencing dinner later than 7.25 p.m.," said dinner being served punctually at 7 p.m. It is difficult to say whether such a fine could be legally enforced in the face of inclusive terms previously arranged, but personally we should refuse to pay it, and leave the management to test the question.

A nautical reader sends us a delightful circular issued by the "Victoria Officers' Resort" at Savona. It winds up with the delightfully ingenuous appeal, "Don't go elsewhere to be robbed. Come here."

If we could only believe all that we read in American papers (with our journals it is, of course, different!), here would be a fine advertisement for our Business Government. It is an extract from an article on the Kaiser:—

> He has a thorough knowledge of the English language, literature, and history, and follows all the social and political movements of Great Britain with the keenest interest. His long familiarity with her methods is not able, however, to hinder his constantly recurring astonishment at the "English way of doing business," and he can only satisfactorily explain it to himself by assuming that the Special Providence which protects children and the less normally gifted has a particular interest in the British Empire.
>
> "Here's Haldane," he said lately, in a tone expressing acute injury, "he's been educated as a barrister, he's translated Schopenhauer, an ardent admirer of Goethe, writes books about him and visits Weimar every year—and you British have made him Minister of War! He came to our German manœuvres, I offered him a mount and every opportunity to see everything—he can't ride! Declined with thanks! A Minister of War who knows absolutely nothing of military matters! And I never met a British Cabinet Minister who knew how many ships of the line you have in your Navy! I could tell *him*; he never could tell *me*!"

That was a picturesque spectacle which the Haverfordwest police provided for the public a few days ago. Handcuffed, in couples, ten men, in charge of a sergeant and four policemen, were taken before the magistrates at the Shire Hall, their offence being that of—sleeping in an outhouse! "The prisoners were strangers, and said they were bound for Milford. One was a grey-haired man out of employment." They were each sentenced to ten days' imprisonment. Next time the Haverfordwest police find a man sleeping out they should chain his feet also; he might be a wild beast in disguise. What does the Home Secretary think?

It has been said that an honest man's the noblest work of God; so that we cannot be other than pleased that he is appreciated at Langton Matravers, in Dorset. While going his rounds a postman there found a purse containing £19 17s. 9d. Promptly did he take it to the owner, who in gratitude and rejoicing gave him a threepenny packet of cigarettes; likewise threepence wherewith to purchase refreshment. If this isn't driving a man into smoking and drinking we should like to know what is.

A Mr. Jefferson, of Harrow Road, Leicester, states that on a recent visit to the Gomersall Social Circle at Hampstead he found "a negro, three Hindoos, and two other nondescripts of indescribable colour," and he wants to know what we have to say about this? Not much. All we have ever said or thought about the concern is that, as a matrimonial agency of sorts it appears to be conducted on the basis of services for payment. What does our correspondent mean by saying that "the thing is an abomination"?

The City of London Electric Lighting Company wish us to understand that the reason why a portion of their Bankside Works are heated by hotwater pipes, notwithstanding that they are advertising electrical apparatus for the purpose, is that they desire to utilise "a considerable amount of heat in the boiler flues. Being a 'waste' heat, it is cheaper than anything else—even electricity," they say.

A man in Switzerland, who burned a roll of bank-notes in a fit of passion, has been sentenced to the loss of civil rights for "prodigality." But where is the prodigality in burning bits of paper, which, after all, are only promises to pay? The man's act was really the presentation of the face value of the notes to the National Bank. In fact, it was a form of voluntary taxation and ought to have earned national rewards instead of punishment. It would be as reasonable for us to hit Jim Crow when, in his wrath, he burned the Editor's cheque.

In our last issue we showed how German Consuls look after the business of their country. Here is a contrast:—

> The American Consul is paid to look after America's interests, and does not carry on any business.
>
> If a stranger calls upon him he is told whom to call upon and handed one of the Consul's cards, ensuring an entrée to any office. As an instance, some years ago we wished to do with a firm in Alexandria, and applied to the British Consul there as to this firm's standing and, receiving no reply, found out that the Consul was interested in keeping us "in the dark." as he was doing business direct.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain continues to make enormous strides in the House of Commons. From a nervous, hesitating Front Bencher—with a leaning to the Commonplace—he has become one of our best debaters. It would do the heart of the father good if he could just drop in one day and witness his son's remarkable development. The pity of it is that this may never be.

According to the Mayor of Salisbury, "if the matter could be probed to the bottom, we should find that many of the accidents which happen on the railway are very largely due to drunkenness" on the part of railwaymen. An engine-driver who writes to us regards this statement as an insult. He had much better think of it as one of those safe but characteristic exaggerations in which teetotal extremists so often indulge themselves even when they happen to be mayors. Certainly one of the things which has always struck us in accounts of railway accidents is the precise contrary to the statement made by Mr. F. Shepherd. So far as reported instances go, accidents on the metals attributable to drunkenness on the part of railway servants are rare almost to the point of non-existence. It is easy for Mr. Shepherd to answer, "Oh, yes, I know all about that, but witnesses don't tell everything; a driver or a guard or a signalman may be drunker than he looks, or than is admitted." Well, it is impossible to answer a man who retorts in that way, except to say that in our judgment the inquiry inspectors of the Local Government Board would hardly fail to ferret out matters of that purport if the allegations were warranted. As a class we should say that British railway workers are men of singular sobriety.

A word to Mr. Herbert Samuel. One of our readers posted a registered letter to Paris, February 9th, and, as the addressee returned here, had to claim it back from the "Poste Restante." After signing three or four papers, which came in succession every fortnight, she had the pleasure of getting the registered letter back just two months afterwards. Oh, for that Business Government!

According to the *Shields Daily Gazette*:—

> Eighteen months ago the Berwick Territorials were informed that two Maxim guns were being forwarded. Up to the present only a saddle, a pair of whips, and traces have arrived, but a memorandum has been received from the authorities stating that parts of the guns are due to be returned for repairs.

Oh, for that Business Government!

There are many hundreds of small cinematograph entertainments at present open throughout Great Britain, giving employment in each case to not less than three people. Under the new Regulations these places are now prohibited from opening on Sundays, and this will entail the complete failure of half of the shows, as it is impossible to take sufficient money in six days to pay expenses. The entertainment provided is entirely free from offence, and appeals largely to the poorer classes, who have no resorts on Sundays save an often miserable home or a public house. These people are to be deprived of a harmless amusement, and hundreds of cinematograph operators and assistants thrown out of work. Now, if people may pay to listen to music without giving offence to Sabbatarians, why is it improper to pay to see pictures? When the Act was being drafted, the Home Secretary was approached by the Chaplain of the Showmen's Guild, who received Mr. Gladstone's assurance that in no circumstances was the Bill to become a Sunday Closing Act. The whole object of the Act is "the safety of the public," and this regulation closing the shows on Sundays is a gross abuse of its provisions.

The folk are very very good at Maesteg, in South Wales, so a light comedian performing that way tells us. "No trains were allowed to run on Good Friday," says he, "but a fair was in full swing, also the performance at the local music hall." But has our correspondent considered that peradventure they were enjoying themselves while there is yet time? By next Good Friday, perhaps, not only the trains, but the music hall and the fair will be stopped.

An unfortunate woman who grew tired of her husband has been chased by him over three Continents during about twelve months. As if this were not bad enough, certain popular newspapers are now encouraging the annoyance by publishing her portrait and tacitly inviting the public to assist in her husband's search. Our sympathies are rather with the captain of her ship, who refused the husband leave to continue his unwelcome addresses at Colombo, and even ordered him to go ashore. Why he was not compelled to do so when he had the assurance to refuse we do not pretend to know. All we can say is that we wish the lady every success in her efforts to escape from persecution. As she is said to have plenty of money, her chances ought to be fairly good.

Some people have queer notions of humour. From time to time, crowds are attracted by the spectacle of actors playing cricket with every accompaniment of absurdity. Now we have been treated to a comic football match, which may have been laughable for a minute or two, but must have palled long before half-time. For there was a dainty young lady with a huge hat and a profusion of ermine holding up her skirts and tripping along the ground in an attempt to kick off. On one side of her was a kind of Herbert Campbell person, dressed up as a female, and on the other a knock-about gentleman, representing either a pirate or a comic waiter. Eventually a real football player contrived to kick a goal, whereupon he was immediately arrested by a gang of coastguardsmen. Of course, this form of jest might be extended interminably. We might even have actors indulging in a burlesque of politics!

Our old friend Oscar Browning has been publishing his reminiscences, which should afford dull reading. We wonder whether he relates the story of his going up to Tennyson and claiming acquaintance. "Who are you?" said the poet with his usual roughness. "Oh! don't you remember me? I am Browning." "No you are not," was the reply, "I know Browning."

Mr. Marshall Hall's suggestion that the *consumers* of alcoholic drinks should be required to take out licenses, opens up a beautiful vista for the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The idea of requiring a man to produce his license as a preliminary to the indulgence in any luxury rather fascinates us.

A word to the Epsom Cottage Hospital. Our readers will be aware that a gentleman whilst riding recently on the Downs lost control of his mount and was eventually precipitated onto his head in the roadway. A motor-car arrived on the spot a few seconds later, and the owner and another gentleman drove with all speed to the Cottage Hospital, calling upon two doctors, *en route*, only to learn, however, that they were both out. And this, we are told, is what happened. From the moment the injured man was placed on the bed until the arrival, fully *half-an-hour* later, of a doctor summoned by telephone, not the slightest attention was paid to him, the nurses refusing to so much as bathe his face, which was in a shocking condition, stating they "were not allowed to do anything before the arrival of a doctor." The unfortunate gentleman died within a few hours of admission. Is there no resident doctor in the hospital? Are the nurses considered incompetent to render such "first-aid" as the washing of blood and dirt off a man's face? Perhaps the committee will enlighten us.

THE WEEK'S "CHESTNUT" :—

"Do you know," said Brown to Jones, "that Robinson is about to run away with your wife?" To which came the simple answer—"Why *run*?"

THE JOHN BULL LEAGUE HAS ITS EYE ON—

A "DISTRESSING FEATURE" OF BLACKBURN—THE DEAR GIRLS WHO WILL *NOT* GO STRAIGHT HOME FROM CHURCH ON SUNDAY, BUT MARCH UP AND DOWN THE CENTRAL ROADS TO THE SORROW OF BISHOP THORNTON.

"John Bull's" Biscuits.

NOTICE.—No more biscuits for births, deaths, or marriages, which creep into the wrong column. Much too gruesome to be funny!

OLD WOMEN.—Biscuits are uncompromisingly denied to papers alluding to "old women of both sexes." There are so many of them.

WEDDINGS.—No biscuits for bridegrooms wearing picture hats and crepe de chine. Why shouldn't they?

For stating that "The Rev. J. Wilkinson, the new Vicar of Shaw, and late Curate of East Crompton, was the recipient from the parishioners of East Crompton on Saturday of a PURSE OF GOLD CONTAINING NEARLY £100 AND A ROLL-TOP DESK,"

THE MANCHESTER EVENING NEWS
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating that "Prince Edward reached London yesterday from the Naval College at Dartmouth. Above, he is seen on his arrival at Paddington. HIS TUTOR IS IN THE TOP HAT."

THE DAILY MIRROR
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For announcing: "Our celebrated Country Sausages SPEAK *for themselves,"*

W. DAY, OF ROCHESTER,
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For alluding to "long continued ROARS *of* SILENCE,"

THE MORNING LEADER
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For announcing that "Special cows are kept to supply milk to invalids and infants, and WILL BE DELIVERED, *when required, in specially sealed cans or patent glass bottles,"*

GEORGE CRUTCHER (Hatcham Dairy Farms)
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For reporting that "The annual general meeting of the Ladies' Club will be HELL *in the clubhouse on 21st April,"*

THE ROTHESAY BUTEMAN
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating that, at the Burton Opera House, "the auditorium was packed FROM ROOF TO CEILING,"

THE BURTON EVENING GAZETTE
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For the following: "For sale, two good black Kerry cows, near used; well made and nicely painted; suit pony 12 or 13 hands,"

An Advertiser in *THE CORK CONSTITUTION*
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For announcing that "the Crown PRINCE *of Sweden gave birth to a daughter on Monday morning."*

THE ISLE OF WIGHT GUARDIAN
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating that the object of the Needle and Thimble Guild is "to help those in the theatrical profession who have fallen on hard times THROUGH THE AGENCY *of the Theatrical Ladies' Guild,"*

THE EDINBURGH EVENING DISPATCH
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For the following: "Hints for the Home.—A tin cup filled with vinegar and kept at the back of the stove will prevent the smell of COOK *pervading the house."*

THE KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE ADVERTISER
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For the following election address: "Should you do me the honour to re-elect me, I assure you it will be my constant endeavour to REDUCE THE NOW OVERBURDENED RATEPAYERS,"

W. WHEELER (of Poole)
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For alluding to plovers' eggs and strawberries, and then stating, "It is the peewit, the lapwing or the green plover which is responsible for the LAST-NAMED *delicacy,"*

THE BIRMINGHAM DAILY POST
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

OPEN LETTERS, POSTCARDS AND TELEGRAMS.

To Philip Secretan, Esq., J.P. (Chairman), Major Farquharson, J.P., G. C. Hawes, Esq., J.P., and W. C. Renshaw, Esq., K.C., J.P., Magistrates, Hayward's Heath.

Gentlemen,—The severest commentary on the abominable sentence you passed on the boy Bulbeck and the heavy fine you inflicted on his father, is that the Home Secretary has ordered the lad's discharge and remitted the fine. The Hayward's Heath Bench, of which you are the strange judicial ornaments, has long been notorious for its flagrant severity. On several occasions, I have had abundant cause to draw attention to the glaring viciousness of their magisterial decisions. I have admonished them, and I have warned them that they were making an oppression of the law, administering unjust judgment, and bringing themselves into ridicule and contempt. Your vindictive and heartless decision in the case of this lad and his father is the culminating episode of your general unfitness for your duties. From north, south, and east and west I have received indignant protestations that your continuance on the bench is not only a scandal but a menace to justice, and I do not scruple or hesitate to tell you that each one of you ought to be ashamed henceforth to undertake the responsibility of sitting in judgment on your fellow citizens. As long as you remain on the Commission of the Peace you will be an astounding example of the survival of the unfittest. Failing your removal by the Lord Chancellor, the voice of public opinion demands from you the sacrifice of resignation. You, Mr. Secretan; you, Major Farquharson; you, Mr. Hawes; and you, Mr. Renshaw, K.C., have forfeited all claims to occupy the seats of justice. Go; there is not a man in all the country to defend you.

It seems that you cannot even defend yourselves, sirs. You are self-convicted. Here was a boy of twelve, charged with taking home from a wharf a lump of coal, value 5d. It was his first proved offence. There was not a scrap of evidence that he had previously taken coal, or committed any other legal transgression; not a scrap of evidence that the father, a respectable, straight-living man, knew he had stolen the coal. Yet you ordered him six strokes with the birch and six years on a training-ship, fined the father the cost of the prosecution, condemned him to pay 2s. 6d. a week during the whole period of the lad's detention, and when he voiced his natural grief that you were rather hard on his boy, your clerk is alleged to have laughed and declared, "You should look better after him."

With thousands of people throughout the country roused to indignation and scorn, with letters of wrathful protest pouring into every London newspaper office, with the Home Secretary inundated with telegrams of appeal, with insistent questioning in Parliament, with every section of the people determined that this monstrous wrong should be righted as far as might be, there appeared in a responsible newspaper on your behalf not a defence, but an apology. "We understand," it ran, "that the magistrates are now satisfied that they made a mistake in accepting as evidence statements by the police not made on oath." So there it is, all out. You are not only vicious in your judgment, but you settle the terms of your punishment by sweeping aside the settled forms of law. It was the whisper in the ear of the judge which sent Dreyfus to the Devil's Island. You listen to police statements they dare not or do not bring into evidence, and wreak monstrous spite on a child. As for the police, they are to be judged for this case by the cowardly remark of Superintendent Brooman to a Press representative, "If the public knew all I know there wouldn't be all this fuss about it." It never seems to have occurred to you to call for the proof of what this glorified policeman professed to know and apparently told you, though there was a K.C. to consult with you, and a clerk to guide you. From first to last of the case I can find nothing to extenuate your conduct. You are weighed in the balances and found wanting, and it is time, long past time indeed, that you were retired to those private stations in life from which, but for the haphazard system by means of which the nation's justices are chosen, you would never have emerged.

I am almost tempted to regret that the old institution of the Tar and Feather has become obsolete. I can therefore only fall back on the time-honoured query—"Where is my whip?"

John Bull.

To the Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W.

Dear Lord,—Be assured of my approval of your decision to assemble one hundred ships of the British Navy, including ten *Dreadnoughts*, for a cruise in the North Sea. As the First Squadron of the German Baltic Fleet has been transferred for public inspection to Wilhelmshaven, I have no doubt Sir William May's exhibition of a few of Britain's men-of-war will not less interest the Kaiser and the German people. I should, of course, be better pleased if you could arrange for a friendly visit of our combined Home and Atlantic fleets to Teutonic waters, for I can see no reason why we should feel at all bashful in displaying our national charms in all their majestic beauty to any people who feel interested in them. I gather that for the moment the state of the weather forbids the realisation of this project, so that we must rest satisfied with showing our friendly feelings towards our neighbours within as easy a distance of Wilhelmshaven as in the circumstances is possible. My compliments to Sir William May and congratulations to yourself for a happy thought. But be careful that the guns are not loaded. You never can tell!

John Bull.

To Mr. Walter Kenworthy, Postman, Neals Street, Cheriton-cum-Hardy.

Dear Wally,—This is to let you know that I have heard of your pluck in rescuing a girl whom you found struggling for life in a pond your way. She had thrown herself into five feet of water and two feet of mud on a dark night, so they tell me, because she didn't approve of the way in which an aunt with whom she lived addressed her. Without wasting time by divesting yourself of any of your garments you went in after her, "and with great difficulty succeeded in dragging her alive to the side." I don't know whether the girl is as grateful to you as she ought to be, seeing that by this time she must be well aware what a nasty thing it is to be nearly drowned. Besides, you spoiled your clothes, had to attend twice at the police court, and pay a man 4s. 6d. for doing your work in your absence from duty. Don't you think it was nice of the policeman on the beat to suggest to the city magistrate that he should make an order for payment of your "adequate expenses"? Nobody else would probably have thought of it. Moved to the deeps of his pitying heart, I see that his worship, without thinking a moment of the expense to the city, promptly made you a grant of five shillings. No doubt he would have given you more if the city of Manchester could have spared the money. These are hard times, as I'm sure you have heard. Leaving out of account the harrowing of your feelings, and not allowing for depreciation of raiment, and labour in washing and ironing same, I gather that you are exactly 6d. (sixpence) in pocket on balance of your successful endeavours to keep alive a foolish young person who at the time wanted to be dead. I never advise anybody to engage in Stock Exchange speculations, but in your special case, my dear Wally, I will make an exception. Invest the money in Rubbers!

John Bull.

Lord Chief Justice of England, Law Courts.

Quite agree with your judgment in Cash Register Contempt case. Wish all His Majesty's Judges were after your type.

Bull.

Messrs. Patterson and Palmer, Cash Register Company, London.

Understand you have at last issued writ for libel. Must therefore remain silent pending trial. Congratulations.

Bull.

Frank Curzon, Prince of Wales' Theatre, London.

Warned Mrs. Eardley she would lose her case. Before she attends another matinee, can't you induce her to lose her hat?

Bull.

Miss Mary Mackie, Glasgow.

Just heard of your marriage in lion's cage. Hope your husband quite tame also.

Bull.

Arnold Hills, Chairman, Thames Ironworks.

Why didn't you consult the Secretary of the Company before giving McKenna away about the number of those German workmen who are coming to help to build our new *Dreadnought*? Too bad of you. Makes the Rt. Hon. Gent. look so foolish.

Bull.

OUR MAMMOTH POSTER COMPETITION.

SELECTION OF DESIGN.

After mature consideration we have selected, as the design for our new mammoth poster for the Strand Island hoarding, a design submitted by Mr. H. A. Cox, of the Autoscope Advertising Machine Company. The sketch depicts

THE POLITICAL DERBY,

and shows a race with the horses passing the winning post, amongst the runners being:—Open Mind (Balfour up); Tariff Reform (Chamberlain up); Home Rule (Redmond up); Budget (Lloyd George up); Veto (Asquith up); Lonely Furrow (Rosebery up); Socialism (Keir Hardie up); Waterbutt (Whittaker up); and a host of other runners with Business Government (Bottomley up) romping home!

In the company of spectators is seen the King, the Prince of Wales, many of the Ministers of the Crown, Miss Pankhurst, Mr. Hunnable, Mr. F. E. Smith, Mr. Winston Churchill and others—AND WE SHALL OFFER A SPECIAL PRIZE OF £100 TO THE PERSON WHO WITHIN A PERIOD, TO BE HEREAFTER ANNOUNCED, AFTER THE POSTER APPEARS, SENDS US THE MOST COMPLETE LIST OF CELEBRITIES SHOWN IN THE PICTURE—WHICH WILL BE ON VIEW IN A FEW WEEKS' TIME.

And now as to those competitors who sent somewhat similar ideas. *We shall send out* FIVE CONSOLATION PRIZES OF 5 GUINEAS EACH and TEN OF 2 GUINEAS EACH, to be apportioned between those whose suggestions most nearly approximated to the selected design. The names of these will be published next week, together with other interesting announcements.

THE "PROFIT AND PLEASURE" FRAUDS.

DOUGLAS SENTENCED TO 18 MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

JUDGE'S TRIBUTE TO "JOHN BULL."

The trial at the Central Criminal Court of Douglas, Grahamshaw and Felvus, which followed our exposure of their "Profit and Pleasure" frauds, ended on the 15th inst., in the conviction of all three prisoners, Douglas being found guilty upon two indictments, the others upon one only. In sentencing them to 18 months' hard labour, 9 months' hard labour and 2 months' imprisonment in the second division, respectively, Judge Rentoul, K.C., is reported as follows by the *Times* (the *only* daily paper which gave publicity to his Lordship's comments):—

> If anything he could say would have any effect with the Press he would appeal to newspapers to look as carefully into these prize advertisements as they did into those to which the law of libel might apply. He would earnestly caution newspapers on the point, because an alteration in the law was spoken of in regard to advertisements. He thought that both JOHN BULL and the *Advertising World* were to be congratulated on the attitude they had taken up in the matter.

ARMSTRONG'S SHIPBUILDING YARD.

Apropos our reference to Armstrong's in our article last week, under the heading of "'Spoofing' the Admiralty," it is pointed out to us that foreign countries, giving orders over here, naturally stipulate that they shall have inspectors on the ground to examine material before it is used in the building of a ship, and that, consequently, it is impossible to prevent foreigners being in the yards at times. We are assured, however, that every precaution is taken by Messrs. Armstrong to prevent their having the full run of the works.

As regards the "Seventeen-and-tenpenny" men, we understand that these are occupied upon jobs, and are mostly naval men with pensions, and are not ordinary shipyard labourers.

"A SCOTCH SUNDAY."

We have received many angry letters from Scottish readers in reply to the article, under the above title, in our last issue. We will endeavour to give the pith of their purport next week. In the meantime, we would remind our friends up North that we do not accept responsibility for the views expressed in signed articles—and that the proper place to vent their wrath is upon the head of "Dixcott," the writer of the wicked drivel complained of.

What Is Your Number?

See page iii. of Cover.

"THE 'CLARION' BREAD FUND."

Mr. John F. Beale, of 11, Bowling Green Street, Leicester, who acted as auditor to the *Clarion* Bread Fund, states that he was described in his certificate as a chartered accountant by inadvertence, the fact being that, although he had actually passed all the examinations of the Institute, he had not at that time been formally admitted an associate, as has now been the case. The statement of the Secretary of the Institute that Mr. Beale "is not and has never been a member," therefore required qualification.

Mr. Beale wishes further to explain that he was not called in by a Committee of the Subscribers to investigate the whole of the accounts relating to the fund, but simply to prepare a statement of the Secretary's receipts and payments. He was "totally ignorant of any dispute," and based his certificate entirely upon the Secretary's cash book and bank pass book.

We have also received the following letter from Messrs. A. W. Bradbrook, Edward Brewster, Frederick C. Cagger, and E. H. Wiltshire:—

> In answer to the statement in your issue of the 9th inst. with regard to the above, we have to state that an advertised meeting of subscribers to the Fund was held on October 19th last, when we were appointed a Committee of Investigation to examine the accounts of the Fund, and that we presented a report thereon to a second advertised meeting of subscribers held on December 20th last. Our enquiry conclusively proved that most of the discrepancies to which you call attention were clerical errors, only affecting the lists of subscriptions hastily drawn up for the press and nowise affecting the accuracy of the accounts as entered in the Secretary's cash book. There were one or two other discrepancies which could not be completely cleared up owing to our inability to get all the accounts relating to the Fund from the Treasurer, who considered them to be private property. Thereupon the meeting passed a resolution authorising us to make a formal demand for the accounts and documents held by the treasurer. The demand was made, but was not complied with, and therefore a full report upon the accounts could not be prepared.

THE DECREE OF FATE.

The pretty maiden was in doubt
  If she should meet her lover;
To guide her, she implored that Fate
  The right path would discover.

And so she took a marguerite,
  And, like a maid of mettle,
Began dismembering the flower—
  She tore away each petal.

She pulled one petal, murmuring "Yes!"
  Another, whispering "No!"
'Twas "Shall I?" "Shan't I?" all the while,
  Most blissful, though so slow.

The flowery messenger of Fate
  Was destined her to bless;
The petal that she pulled the last
  Dropped as she murmured "Yes!"

And so, as Fate decreed, she went
  And met her happy beau. . . .
But she'd have done the same thing if
  The flower had told her no!

RICARDO.

THE JOHN BULL LEAGUE.

A Public Meeting

(under the Auspices of the League)

WILL BE HELD IN THE

TOWN HALL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

On FRIDAY, APRIL 29th.

Chair to be taken at 8 p.m. by the President,

HORATIO BOTTOMLEY, Esq., M.P.

ADMISSION FREE.

THAT GERMAN CRANE.

MR. ARNOLD HILLS' BLUFF.

In the course of a speech delivered at the laying of the keel of H.M.S. *Thunderer* last week, Mr. Arnold Hills, the chairman of the Thames Ironworks Co., according to *The Times* report, made the following statement :—

> The only people who would come from Germany to look after the crane would be two or three engineers and erectors, and each would be kept in his own place. But if they went round the yard they wonld only see as much as those present that day would see. There was only one open secret that any enemy of England could discover, and that was that John Bull was not such a fool as he was sometimes painted by those who professed to speak in his name. He had asked Mr. Bottomley to come there that afternoon and see if he could discover any secret, but, apparently, he was not of that class.... He had stayed away.

To this Mr. Bottomley rejoined with the following letter, which appeared in *The Times* on April 15th :—

> Sir,—I observe from your report of the proceedings at the laying of the keel of H M.S. *Thunderer*, that Mr. Hills, chairman of the Thames Ironworks, stated that he had invited me "to come there that afternoon" and see if I "could discover any secret." Mr. Hills added that, apparently, I "was not of that class," and that I "had stayed away." Will you permit me to state that up to the present I have received no such communication from Mr. Hills? I did, however, receive a formal, printed card of invitation to witness the laying of the keel by Mrs. Hills—which I assumed had been sent to me in common with other Members of Parliament. As a matter of fact it was accompanied by a stamped printed form of postcard reply. I certainly did not construe this as a personal invitation from Mr. Hills to come and discover, if I could, any technical secrets in the construction of the new *Dreadnought*. Had I done so, I should probably have replied that, although not a Naval expert, it appeared to me that the laying of the keel scarcely afforded the opportunity for such discovery; and I might have reminded him that my point throughout had been that German experts might at a later stage in the construction of the battleship have been able to obtain valuable information. I might even have added that a social function, presided over by a lady, scarcely seemed an appropriate occasion for reviving a controversy which has at times assumed a heated character, and which could only have marred the harmony of an interesting and happy occasion.
>
> I simply desire to add that I observe with interest that "the Germans engaged on building the crane"—*vide* Mr. McKenna's original assurance—and who were to disappear before any material progress had been made with the *Dreadnought*, having at a later stage been reduced to one only, have now, according to Mr. Hills' statement, jumped up to "two or three engineers and erectors." The mystery deepens!—I am, sir, yours faithfully,
>
> Horatio Bottomley.
>
> House of Commons, S.W.

Up to the time of going to press, Mr. Hills has not vouchsafed any reply.

HOURS IN DRAPERY SHOPS.

A WORD WITH JONES AND HIGGINS.

Our attention has been directed to the speech of Mr. Edwin Jones at the Annual General Meeting of Jones and Higgins, Ltd. Mr. Jones told his fellow-shareholders that last year was one of the "most trying on record," which was "largely due to the wet weather," but the company had "also suffered from the 2 o'clock closing on Saturdays." They had "therefore decided definitely to go back to the 4 o'clock closing on Saturdays."

We believe that Messrs. Jones and Higgins have a good reputation as employers. It seems a pity that, because there was too much rain last year, from the point of view of Jones and Higgins, their employees should have to suffer by being docked the two hours of leisure on Saturdays that had hitherto been enjoyed, and this the more so that Jones and Higgins were able to pay last year, as for several years previously, the very handsome dividend of 13 per cent. And Mr. Jones was able to assure the meeting that "the business is improving now day by day and week by week." Surely, in these circumstances, the Directors might have been a little less hasty in knocking off those two hours.

HOLY TRINITY, SOUTHALL.

AN UNFROCKED, AMOROUS CURATE.

The parishioners of Holy Trinity, Southall, are very much alive just now about the doings of their late curate, the Rev. C. G. Johnson. About a year ago the Vicar of Southall was in want of a curate, and in due course there applied to him a gentleman who gave the name of C. P. Johnson. The Vicar of Southall does not believe in married curates, and Mr. Johnson said he was unmarried. He gave as a reference the Bishop of Kensington, and the Bishop of Kensington told the Vicar that the Rev. C. P. Johnson was an excellent man. On that recommendation, as was natural, the Rev. C. G. Johnson got the curacy. Nothing much happened during the next few months until an announcement appeared in the *Telegraph* that the Rev. C. P. Johnson, of Southall, had been offered a living. Concurrently the *Church Times* said that the living had been offered to the Rev. C. P. Johnson, but, according to them it was Johnson, of Christ Church, Albany Street, the living being Watlington, Oxon. The statement naturally led to some comment in Southall, and a Churchwarden, meeting Mr. Johnson at a Vestry Meeting, said that he did not know that he was leaving, to which Johnson replied that he was not. He had decided to stay with the Vicar. A little while afterwards one young lady of the Parish was talking to another, and confided to her friend the interesting information that she was engaged to be married to the Rev. C. P. Johnson, whereupon the other young lady, much amazed, said that she too was engaged to the curate. The exclamations and explanations may be imagined. The upshot of it was that the young ladies went to the Vicar, and the Vicar asked the curate for an explanation. Meantime, it seems that the rightful Rev. C. P. Johnson had been hearing rumours, and the Bishop of Kensington put himself in communication with the Vicar of Southall, the result being that the Rev. C. G. Johnson left the Parish rather hurriedly last week, notwithstanding the pleadings of a lady who had called upon the Vicar on his behalf, and who represented herself as his wife. Further inquiries elucidated the fact that the Rev. C. G. Johnson figured as co-respondent in a Divorce Court case not long ago, after which he was unfrocked. There is a Rev. C. P. Johnson still in the Church, now Vicar of Watlington, and it was his name that the sometime curate of Southall took. The Rev. C. G. Johnson seems to have been mixed up with a laundry business. It is a strange story!

A WORD WITH MR. RUNCIMAN.

A HEARTLESS PROSECUTION.

We have received the following letter :—

> At the end of December, and the greater part of January, I was laid up with an attack of pleurisy. To provide necessaries for me, my husband was compelled to let the rent run. This the landlord said he did not mind in cases of illness.
>
> Imagine my surprise when, the first day I left my bed, as I was giving my three children their dinner, there was a knock at the door. I answered, and was confronted with the landlord, and before I could ask him his business, a bullying bailiff pushed his way inside. They told me to go and fetch my husband from his work, and not being up to this sort of thing, I went. This was my first outing after being ill. Everything was cleared away in three hours, in spite of my husband offering to borrow, for the paltry sum of £2 5s. And this is how I was left in two empty rooms, with three little children, and not even a chair.
>
> On the following Monday, the Education officer called. He was informed what had happened, and my two little girls had neither boots nor coats to go to school in. And the only coat my little boy had was literally a bag of rags.
>
> I was fined 7s. 6d. for their non-attendance, or in default nine days' imprisonment. Now that would have bought them a cheap pair of boots at least.

Here is a poor woman in most distressful circumstances, who has just risen from a bed of sickness. Her husband finds it difficult to get work enough to provide the barest necessities. The rent falls in arrear, and what seems to have been a particularly harsh levy by the landlord is the result. Just at the moment when things are at their blackest, when the few sticks of furniture have been seized for rent, and the poor wife, weakened by illness, is in the greatest distress, and the children without boots, an Education officer takes the poor woman before a magistrate, who inflicts a fine of 7s. 6d.—a fine, as the woman truly says, sufficient to have bought a pair of boots. Really it is incomprehensible.

DO NOT ACCEPT SUBSTITUTES for

Stephens' *Ink*

No Dealer *SHOULD BE* "Out of stock".

***NO OTHER* Ink is "Just as good."**

THE EXPERIENCES OF A PATIENT IN THE MARYLEBONE INFIRMARY.

Mr. Thomas Edward Pratt has called upon us to complain of the treatment he received at the Marylebone Infirmary, where he went on August 13th for the purpose of having his ear attended to. It had been running, and he hoped that a little syringing would put it right. Mr. Pratt entered the infirmary about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He was put to bed, and at a quarter past 1 the next morning Dr. Roper came up with nurses and examined him. About 8 o'clock the same morning, Dr. Lunn, the head of the infirmary, came to Pratt and told him he would have to undergo an operation. Pratt demurred, but the doctors insisted, and at 11 o'clock he was taken to the operating room, where, his head being shaved and chloroform given him, the operation was performed. On returning to consciousness he found he had been trepanned in the belief that he had abscess on the brain. Pratt's own statement is as follows:—"After the operation I lay on my back for seven days with sandbags so placed that I could not move. After the seven days they took out the tubes and kept plugging the ear every day. After the first three weeks the Sister dressed it and the doctors looked at it once a week. The Sister was very kind, and dressed it as well as she could, but when your ear is sore inside and they are pushing a plug into it you are sure to get a lot of pain. On September 18th Dr. C—— took out a dead bone and on September 29th Dr. B—— found I had two holes in my ear instead of one, so he put the lance inside and made one of it. On October 9th Dr. B—— saw it and ordered it to be healed up. On October 23rd Dr. C—— saw it and ordered it to be kept open. The nurse said she did not understand one doctor having it healed up and the other telling her to keep it open, and I did not want my head taken off in penny numbers. On October 29th another piece of bone was probed, but could not be got out. It was left for two days, when there was another unsuccessful attempt. A third attempt was made two days afterwards with the same result. They then gave me chloroform. Dr. C—— performed the operation and kept me down with the nurse holding my legs. I thought I should have gone mad with pain. This time they have paralysed my eye and jaw, and have discharged me now as of no account."

We have seen Pratt and find that he cannot close his right eye, cannot speak plainly, swallows with great difficulty, is deaf in one ear, and the right side of his face is paralysed.

After recovering a little strength Pratt went to the Middlesex Hospital, where he saw Mr. Lund, and afterwards Dr. Voelcker, who examined him very carefully and expressed very strong opinions as to his treatment at the Marylebone Infirmary. They said they would have willingly taken him in if they could have done him any good, but it was a hopeless case.

It seems to us on the face of it a case calling for explanation. We may say that Mr. Pratt, although he is now compelled to seek the assistance of infirmary practitioners, is a son and grandson of Bond Street tradesmen very well known in their day, and his own character would bear all possible investigation.

BIRTHDAYS OF THE WEEK.

"JOHN BULL'S" GREETINGS.

April 17th.—Pierpont Morgan.

Wealth is not his that has it, but his that enjoys it.—*Benj. Franklin.*

April 23rd.—Frank Villiers.

Courage is generosity of the highest order, for the brave are prodigal of the most precious things.—*Colton.*

A Handsomely-Produced Booklet has just been issued, expounding the merits of the famous Lotus shoes. A new and exclusive style is the Lotus Empire, which is a beautifully-coloured model, cut upon the latest lasts and faultless in workmanship and material. An outdoor shoe, which fits securely without gaping at the ankle or slipping down at the heel, taxes the maker to the utmost, but the Lotus emerges triumphantly from the test. The Lotus specialities certainly merit an inspection at one of the many agencies to be found in every district and suburb of London and in every town of importance throughout the country.

THE NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY COMPANY AND ITS EMPLOYEES.

For many years Mr. Ralph Shackleton was in the employment of this company, lately as Chief Booking Clerk at Hawick Station. Like all other employees of the company, he was a member of the Superannuation Fund. In August, 1908, Mr. Shackleton fell ill, and not being fit for duty at the end of three months he was compulsorily retired, and he applied for the return of the money he had paid into the Superannuation Fund. The clause of the Rules relating to repayment is Clause 1, Rule 7, and it runs as follows:—

> Any contributing member who may be required by the company to leave the service from the reduction of staff or from any cause except misconduct, fraud or dishonesty, and who shall not have fulfilled the conditions which shall entitle him to superannuation allowance, shall receive back all his own contributions, with simple interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and have no further claim on the Fund.
>
> Any contributing member retiring from the service of the company *bona fide* of his own accord before being entitled to superannuation, and not in order to escape dismissal for misconduct, fraud or dishonesty, shall be entitled to receive back his own contributions, without interest, and shall have no further claim on the Fund.

It will be noted that Rule 7 entitles an employee retiring from the service of the company owing to illness to a return of the sums he has paid in plus 4 per cent. interest. Mr. Shackleton had paid in £8 18s., and the interest due upon the sum is 18s., but the secretary of the Fund only sent him £8 18s. On being reminded by Mr. Shackleton that interest was due, he wrote under date, March 12th:—

> Clause 1, Rule 7, does not apply in your case.

Mr. Shackleton replied under date, March 14:—

> Rule 7, Clause 1, is the only rule under which my case can be classed.

To which the secretary replied:—

> Mr. Deuchar's certificate states that you left the service on the 12th of August, 1908, through sickness, and as you are aware, repayment of your contributions has been made under Rule 7, Clause 2.

But Rule 7, Clause 2, provides for the case of a member retiring from the service of the company "of his own accord." Mr. Shackleton did not retire of his own accord; he retired because he was ill, and the company would not keep his berth open. Mr. Shackleton reminded the secretary of this fact, but he could not get his interest. His demonstration that he was entitled to it only called forth the remark that "Apparently the consideration shown by this Association in keeping your account open so long has not been appreciated"! What was there to be grateful about on Mr. Shackleton's part in receiving back £8 18s., money he had actually paid in, and which stood to his credit on August 12th, 1908, although it was not repaid him until March 10th, 1910?

The secretary of the Fund has deliberately broken Clause 1, Rule 7, and we have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Shackleton could recover in a Court of Law. We cannot believe that the directors of the North British would approve the position taken up by the secretary of their Superannuation Fund in this matter.

FREE SPEECH AT MANCHESTER.

We note that Mr. Brierley, the City Stipendiary of Manchester, has dismissed the charge brought by the police against Pendlebury for causing an obstruction, and another man, Masterson, for "begging." Mr. Brierley held that Pendlebury had no doubt committed a technical offence, but as many others at the same place and at the same time had committed the same offence, but had not been interfered with by the police, he very properly discharged Pendlebury. As to Masterson, it seems that he took round a box soliciting contributions towards the fund for assisting Pendlebury to fight his action against the police. The magistrate dismissed this charge too. But it is a very strange interpretation of the law to describe it as begging. If the Manchester police will take our advice they will not attempt to interfere again with Pendlebury and his associates when they wish to hold a public meeting. As the magistrate pointed out, if Pendlebury or anybody else commits a breach of the peace the police can prosecute him. It is not their duty, as they seem to think it, "to prevent the offence rather than wait for it to be committed."

THE WORKS OF BALZAC.

The only Complete and Unexpurgated Edition ever issued in English.

The issue in English of the only complete and unexpurgated edition of the works of Balzac by the Caxton Publishing Company is an event the importance of which will be fully understood by the book-buyer who has knowledge of book values. This Caxton edition is exquisitely illustrated by great French artists, whose names are a guarantee of their ability to embody the very spirit of the author.

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THE MODERN PHYSICIAN.

BY

Dr. Andrew Wilson.

A work that justifies its claim to be a complete guide to the attainment and preservation of health—as well as a practical teacher of the nature and symptoms of all diseases—is a work to be hailed as a household friend. Such a book is "The Modern Physician" by Dr. Andrew Wilson.

The section devoted to Hygiene, otherwise known as preventive medicine, includes the full exposition of the laws of health, and special attention is devoted to physical culture. The important subject of First Aid and

Ambulance Work

is fully treated and lavishly illustrated.

Descriptions of every part of the frame will be found in "The Modern Physician," the skeleton muscles, digestive system, heart and lungs, brain and nervous system, organs of sense, skin, kidneys, etc., etc., being fully explained and illustrated.

In this connection the coloured "mannikins" or "dummies" in which the various organs overlap each other precisely as they do in the human body, are very useful in making the reading matter clear.

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It is safe to say that in a large household embracing human items of every age or sex, the point of doubt or difficulty, the unexpected accident or emergency, could not arise that could not be immediately and satisfactorily dealt with with this splendidly practical work at hand. It saves its cost when it has been in use a very short time.

Mr. Wm. Webb, 102, Queensland Street, Liverpool: —"'The Modern Physician' ought to be in every household in the land, and it is certainly no fault of yours should it not be so, for the price at which it is published is reasonable, and the terms of subscription exceptionally easy."

Mr. A. H. Hart, 18, Canbury Park Road, Kingston-on-Thames:—"Three things especially impressed me; the up-to-date character of the work; the simplicity of the language used; and its practical value . . . It is creditable alike to Editor and Publisher."

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Please send me, free of charge, and without any obligation on my part, illustrated booklet on "The Modern Physician," and particulars of your plan whereby the five volumes are delivered for a first payment of 1s. 6d., the balance being paid by small monthly pay ments.

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Every article is a Business article, and when it is pointed out that there are 12,000 references in the index, it will be obvious that every detail connected with Business is dealt with, and that all matters in question can be turned up with extraordinary facility.

THREE OPINIONS.

1. **MESSRS. J. S. FRY AND SONS, Bristol,** write:—"We strongly advise all commercial men to purchase the work. It is THE WORK par excellence for every business man to possess."

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SIR CHARLES DILKE.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE NEXT PRIME MINISTER.

We have not much belief in complimentary dinners, which are generally very hollow affairs, but if ever one was well deserved it was that given to Sir Charles Dilke the other night by a number of his friends and admirers, "to mark the statesmanship, courage, and devotion of his services to sweated workers and the consummation of those services in the passage of the Trade Boards Act." Sir Charles Dilke is one of the most remarkable men in the House of Commons. Still in the vigour of life, he was a member of the Cabinet in Mr. Gladstone's second Administration, at a time when Mr. Balfour had only just entered Parliament, Lord Hugh Cecil was still at Eton, and Mr. Winston Churchill had not yet gone to Harrow. At that time he and his friend Mr. Joseph Chamberlain were in the running for the Premiership. Even then he was an unquestioned authority on foreign and colonial affairs, military and naval questions, and social reform, and ever since he has given the closest attention to these great questions, and to many others. No man is more assiduous in attending to his Parliamentary duties, and the Bishop of Birmingham did not go beyond the mark when, at the dinner, he said, "That from his earliest youth Sir Charles Dilke has stood for all the great causes of industrial progress; for all the great interests of Unionism, whether for the agricultural labourer, or in the textile trades, or in the mining industries, or with the shop assistants." To him more than to any other man it is due that the Trade Boards Act is now the law of the land, and men of all parties, Unionists, Liberals, Labourmen, Nationalists, Civil Servants, together with the greatest Labour official in Europe, M. Fontein, met together at the Westminster Palace Hotel, last week, to do him honour. As yet, this man, so pre-eminently fit to be in charge of some great office of State, is barred from the Treasury Bench. Chadband and Stiggins will not have it. It is a rule of life that men shall pay for their follies, their mistakes—their sins, if you like—but it is not a rule that they shall pay for ever. We hold that there should be a time limit. Sir Charles Dilke has expiated his offence by years of able and devoted and voluntary service on behalf of the workers. In brief, the Prime Minister of the next Government—of either or of no Party—ought to find a place for him in the Cabinet.

A WORKMAN'S COMPLAINT.

A workman, writing to us from Louth, Lincs., narrates the following experience, which we may give in the form of a diary:—

Feb. 16th.—A man called at my house to collect one quarter's rent due on the 14th inst. I was out of town. He could not wait to see me in the evening, but seized articles of jewellery, value of £10. The amount due was £1 12s. 6d. He produced no warrant, did not get the signature of the person to whom the jewellery belonged, left a note written in pencil stating what he had seized, but did not state where he was removing them to. He was not my landlord, nor anyone notified to me as an authority to collect the rent, nor was he a certified bailiff.

Feb. 17th.—I interviewed the Chief Constable, who said the case was out of his jurisdiction. I then went to the magistrates' clerk, who kept me waiting two hours and told me to call again.

Feb. 18th.—I called on magistrates' clerk, waited three hours and was then informed I had no redress in that Court. He, however, offered to write a letter for me if I would pay him 3s. 6d. that would send the offending party into a "blue funk." I had redress in the County Court and he would take the case up for me for a small fee.

March 3rd.—Called at the County Court and was told to see the Registrar. He was not in, and I must call to-morrow about 1 o'clock.

March 4th.—The Registrar not in. Told to call again.

March 5th.—Called again. Result as before. Told to call the following Monday.

April 8th.—Tried to put my case before His Honour Judge Sherston Baker. His Honour had had a long day's work, so referred me to the Registrar. The Registrar refused to go into the case, and told me to consult a solicitor.

April 12th.—Called upon the Registrar who told me that he had no time to bother with me.

And there the matter stands!

MESSRS. FELLS AND SON, OF BROADSTAIRS.

Referring to our paragraph relating to a recent conviction of this firm in respect of an alleged adulteration of lard, we are informed that notice of appeal has been given, and it would, therefore, obviously be improper to make any further comments at present.

THE "ZOO" SCANDAL.

SOMETHING WRONG SOMEWHERE.

A correspondent, writing to us over the signature "Disgusted," says that our article on this scandal, strong as it is, hardly does full measure of justice to the errors of the executive. He says that the President, the Duke of Bedford, told the Fellows that the moving of the library and offices to Regent's Park should not be undertaken without the fullest information being afforded them of everything material to the issue, and he asserts that this promise has not been observed. "A statement was issued to the Fellows in April last asking their sanction to the scheme on the grounds that the menagerie is the Society's 'main source of income,' and that expenditure on the menagerie gardens 'is a remunerative investment of capital.' In July, for the purposes of the action before Judge Warrington, by which the Council succeeded in evading the jurisdiction of the Charity Commissioners, the Secretary to the Society swore that the menagerie has only made a profit in two years since it was started, and that the profits of those two years were swallowed up in the losses of the following years. There is evidently something wrong somewhere. Moreover, if the facts as to the agreement with the builders had been fully disclosed to the Fellows the Council would not have obtained 20 votes in their favour."

Another correspondent draws our attention to a further abuse which would be scarcely credible in the affairs of any but the Zoological Society. It is this. The Charter and bye-laws of the Society give the Fellows a right to move resolutions at the Society's meetings on giving due notice in a prescribed method. A distinguished scientist duly gave notice of the terms of a resolution which he proposed to move with the object of calling attention, amongst other matters, to the scandals we have published. There was nothing objectionable in the terms of the resolution or irregular in the mover's action, but the Council not only declined to receive the notice or allow the resolution to be debated, but refused to answer questions relating to the matter or discuss it in any way. The Duke of Bedford's attention was called to this grave infringement of the Fellows' rights, and to the fact that by the Society's Charter he is responsible for the due execution of the bye-laws, but he declined to interfere.

Perhaps someone can tell us what is the reason inducing the Council to father such mad proposals. "*Sic volo, sic jubeo*" is all the reason given to the Fellows so far.

SPRING IS COMING.

(Editorial Note.—*We are bound to say that we dissociate ourselves from some of the remarks of our spring poet.*)

"Spring is coming!" say we poets when the birds begin to sing,
And "Nature dons her loveliest array;"
And "the calling o' the cuckoo" is a really paying thing
If we only find an editor who'll pay.
But editors are rather smart; they know a thing that's good,
And even if it's *that* they'll try to rook you;
So as the spring is coming I should like to—yes, I should—
Hear the calling of an editorial "Cuckoo!"

Spring is coming! I shall know it by the bills on quarter-day.
Then I'll write about the lark that "soars on high,"
And tell how "young men's fancies lightly turn to thoughts of"—pay!
(Especially my tailor's, by-the-bye.)
Should I not introduce the "soaring lark"? I need not write;
The editor would say, "Not quite the mark."
And that's the only reason why I cry both day and night
"A half a score of guineas 'for a lark'!!"

"One swallow does not make a summer," so we've oft been told,
When we've seen the graceful creatures on the wing.
To leave the swallow out of it a poet would be bold
If writing on "The Ever-Welcome Spring."
I've written of the weather, of "the blue ethereal sky,"
Of "bosky dell" and "leafy-shaded hollow,"
I've written of the autumn and the winter, now I'm dry—
I'd pay almost anything for just a "swallow!" H. I.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST opened on Monday, the 18th April, and will CLOSE on or before the 26th April, 1910.

(1.) Application will be made in due course to the London and Manchester Stock Exchanges for a quotation.
(2.) The assets of the Company will mainly comprise valuable Freehold Land and substantial Brick and Stone Buildings erected and owned by the Company.
(3.) 20,000 Preferred Ordinary Shares have been underwritten.
(4.) It is an acknowledged fact that very large profits are being earned by Electric Picture Theatres which are situated in thickly populated districts and are under capable management.
(5.) "The Bioscope" of August 5, 1909, states: "With a capital exceeding in the aggregate £4,000,000 sterling, the picture business may now be said to be numbered amongst the established commercial sections of the community. More than 300 Limited Companies are operating successfully."

VICTORIA PICTURE THEATRES, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908, WHEREBY THE LIABILITY OF EACH MEMBER IS LIMITED TO THE NOMINAL AMOUNT OF HIS SHARE.)

CAPITAL - - - - - £100,000.

Divided into

99,000 Preferred Ordinary Shares of £1 each and 20,000 Deferred Shares of 1s. each.

The Preferred Ordinary Shares now issued are Preferential as to Dividend and Capital, and the holders will be entitled in each year (a) to the whole of the divisible profits for such year until they have received dividends of 25 per cent. per annum, and (b) to one-half of the remaining divisible profits for such year.
The whole of the Deferred Shares will be allotted as fully paid to the Vendor as part payment of the purchase price.

75,000 PREFERRED ORDINARY SHARES OF £1 EACH

are now offered for subscription payable as follows:—1s. per share on application; 1s. per share on allotment; 3s. per share 14 days after allotment; and the balance of 16s. per share in calls of not exceeding 5s. per share, as and when required, subject to 14 days notice.

IT IS INTENDED TO PAY DIVIDENDS QUARTERLY.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE SPENCER, "Dudley Bank," Whalley Range, Manchester (Managing Director of the Gorton Rubber Company, Limited), Chairman.

WILLIAM HENRY WHEELER, 45, Deansgate Arcade, Manchester (Late Managing Director of "Olympia (Manchester), Limited"), Managing Director.

HARRY RAYMOND NATHAN, "Abbotsbury," Streatham Place, London, S.W. (Director of Ruffell's Imperial Bioscope Syndicate, Limited, and Managing Director of the Animatophone Syndicate, Limited).

WILLIAM HENRY VENO, Beauthorn House, Bowdon, Cheshire (Governing Director of the Veno Drug Company, Limited).

ANSON VIVIAN SQUIRE, R.N.R., Kingston House, Kew Gardens Road, Kew, Surrey (Director of Premier of New Zealand Gold Mining Company, Limited).

BANKERS.

THE MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL DISTRICT BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED. Head Office: Spring Gardens, Manchester, and Branches. London Office: 75, Cornhill, London, E.C.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. ROBINSON, WALKER AND SKELTON, 18, St. Ann Street, Manchester.

BROKERS.

MESSRS. F. FERGUSON PAGE AND COMPANY, 32a, Brown Street, and Stock Exchange, Manchester.

ARCHITECT.

W. H. LONGWORTH, 4, St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester.

AUDITORS.

MESSRS. LITTON, POWNALL, BLAKEY AND HIGSON, Chartered Accountants, 42, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

SECRETARY (pro tem.) AND REGISTERED OFFICES.

G. E. MEDHURST, Craven House, Kingsway, London.

OBJECTS AND PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring valuable sites in Manchester and the surrounding district, and of erecting thereon substantial brick and stone buildings to be used as Electric Picture Theatres, or Public Halls, where Animated Pictures are shown dealing with the ever varying and interesting incidents and topics that have made this kind of amusement one of the most profitable forms of entertainment, and for any other of the objects set out in the Memorandum of Association, a full copy of which is contained in the fold, and forms part of the Prospectus.

The real history of Cinematograph Theatres in this country is only just beginning. For some years past their popularity has been increasing by leaps and bounds in the United States and on the Continent, where this special form of Entertainment has now assumed enormous proportions; and, at last, the "boom" has reached the United Kingdom.

Everything, in fact, points to the likelihood of the Electric or Cinematograph Theatres becoming a permanent form of daily entertainment in this Country.

The "Bioscope" of January 17th, 1910, says: "We have never entertained any opinion other than that the Moving Picture has come to stay, and that no matter what other form or competition may arise, when conducted on proper lines, the Electric Theatre will be found to outlive any of their rivals. As a form of amusement it has, in fact, made such headway that its permanence cannot be doubted."

There are few parts of the United Kingdom outside London where Electric Theatres may be established with greater likelihood of success than in Manchester and the surrounding districts, comprising as they do a vast aggregate population of some millions.

SITES FOR 20 PICTURE THEATRES.—The Directors propose to establish at least 20 Modern Electric Picture Theatres. Options and rights of refusal have been secured on the following sites, the full details and prospects of which are given in the inset:—

ROCHDALE, HIGHER BROUGHTON, HALE, DENTON, ST. HELENS, CHEETHAM HILL, STOCKPORT, BURY, LEIGH, URMSTON, OPENSHAW, SALE, ARDWICK GREEN.

A most careful choice has been made in deciding upon the localities where an undoubted demand exists for this class of entertainment, and where a permanent and extensive patronage may be confidently relied upon. Negotiations are also proceeding with respect to other equally choice sites at:—

OLD TRAFFORD, HYDE, RUSHOLME, LEVENSHULME, ALL SAINTS, MANCHESTER, QUAY STREET, MANCHESTER, LONGSIGHT, BURNLEY, MACCLESFIELD, HARPURHEY, and other places; options for seven of which sites are to be secured by the Vendor and approved by the Directors within two months after allotment. Other sites will be acquired later.

APPROXIMATE RESULTS.

Total Revenue calculated as detailed	£75,000
Less Estimated Expenditure	£40,000
	£35,000
Less Directors' Fees, Managing Directors' Salary, Office Rent, Travelling Expenses and Sundries...	£3,500
Net Annual Profit	£31,500

To pay a dividend of 25 per cent. on the present issue of £75,000 Preferred Ordinary Shares requires £18,750, so that on the above figures there will be a surplus of £12,750 available for further distribution and the creation of a Reserve Fund.

Full copies of the Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the Offices of the Company or from the Solicitors, Bankers, Brokers, or Auditors.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1910.

AFTER SEVENTEEN YEARS' SERVICE.

HOW MEN ARE TREATED IN THE ARMY.

A few days ago Mr. Churchill delighted—or should we say amused?—the House of Commons by a glowing account of the British soldier. If only one of Wellington's veterans could have listened to the description he would have been sorely puzzled at the transformation which seems to have taken place in the character of the Army. Mr. Winston Churchill dwelt upon the number of men who belong to the Army Temperance Association, and to other estimable organizations intended to restrain the baser passions, and although it may have occurred to some of his listeners to doubt whether these good youths, so well qualified to be members of Y.M.C.A.'s, are better stuff for the purposes of war than the reckless vagabonds of the Peninsular days, we do not doubt that there were many smug reflections upon the improved morals brought about by altered times. But whatever the opinion as to the present rank and file of the Army, there will be general agreement that the men composing the Army, whether officers or privates, should be fairly treated, and we are sorry to have to say that we are constantly receiving evidence of unfair treatment. An instance that has just come to our notice may be cited.

John Martin joined the Army in January, 1893, and was discharged on arrival from India the other day. All told he had served 17 years and 91 days, and of this 16 years and 55 days had been service abroad. Just before leaving the Cape for India it was notified to him in general orders that he was discharged, and this discharge was confirmed at Gosport on the 6th of April of the present year. He does not know, and cannot ascertain, why he was dicharged.

We have seen his defaulter's sheet. It is by no means a bad one, and it is supplemented by letters from officers of his regiment. Thus Major Moss writes:—

> "No. 3636 Private Martin has served for 17 years in the South Staffordshire Regiment. He has always done his work well and is an excellent soldier, trustworthy in every way. He has served in my company for nine months, and I am very sorry indeed to lose him."

Colour-Sergeant Holmes writes:—

> "No. 3636 Private Martin has served with me in the 2nd South Staffordshire Regiment for the last 17 years. He is one of the hardest working men I have ever seen in the Battalion. He was employed for many years as caretaker of the Regimental Library of the Battalion, and was commented on and praised by many general officers as having the finest and cleanest rooms they had seen in India amongst the many Regimental Stations they had there. He is a most honest, hardworking man."

Now we think we have shown that Martin is a man of whom any Army might be proud. In appearance he is a well set up man, just the sort of man for the Army, a pleasure to look upon after the Y.M.C.A. sort of youths that move Mr. Churchill to admiration. And yet this man is turned out of the Army at a moment's notice without rhyme or reason. In ordinary circumstances he would be entitled to a pension of 9d. a day. That has gone. He would be entitled to deferred pay amounting to about £16 10s. That has gone. And not only is he a loser to this serious extent, but his discharge sheet, which states that he has been retired from the Army for misconduct, prevents his getting any steady employment, and compels him to join the casual mob.

What does Mr. Haldane say to it? To us it seems, and we are sure it will seem to our readers, a monstrous injustice that a man should be ruined in this way from no fault of his own. Martin is now 42. He has given some of the best years of his life to the Army, and at the end of it he finds himself thrown out a rejected and discarded man. It may be said that there must be something behind, some fault of his which the papers do not disclose. Well, there is an explanation, but it is not creditable to the Army. The feeding of the regiment in which Martin served abroad, like the feeding of so many other regiments, was very bad, and Martin complained, in a proper way, authorised by regulations, to one of his officers. That annoyed the Quartermaster, who from that time had his knife in Martin. Will not Mr. Haldane do something for this man?

We respectfully submit that such enquiry is necessary for the following reasons:—

(1) According to section 44 of the Royal Warrant, deferred pay can only be forfeited after sentence by Court Martial. Martin has not been tried by Court Martial.

(2) According to the Royal Warrant a private with 10 years' service is entitled to 9d. a day pension, "if permanently discharged for the benefit of the public service."

(3) There is no regulation which allows a commanding officer to discharge a man if he has been re-engaged to complete 21 years' service, as was the case with Martin.

DRAMATIC FRAGMENTS.

By Walter Moore.

I.—TWO'S COMPANY—THREE'S NONE.

Scene.—A blasted heath. *Enter* Mr. Lloyd George.

Lloyd George: Curse him! He should be here by now. It's beastly undignified for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to be wandering about a blasted heath at this time of night. Besides, it's confoundedly cold. But hist! Who comes here?

[*Enter*, from behind a doddered oak, Mr. William O'Brien.

Is—is that you, William?

O'Brien: Ut is. And is ut alone ye are entoirely?

George: Yes, yes. Bur-r-r; *isn't* it cold?

O'Brien: Thin let's tu business. Are ye prepared to make concessions tu Oireland?

George: Rather. Anything you like, so long as I can get the Budget through.

O'Brien: Well, me terrms are these: Knock off the new Sperrit Duties where they touch Oireland.

George: Like a shot. Quite a mistake on my part in the first instance to have imposed them. So that's settled. I must be going now. Good-night.

O'Brien: Not so fast. You do not escape so aisily. The Brewery Licences must come off also.

George: Oh, all right. They did not promise to be very productive. So that's agreed, eh? Good-night.

O'Brien: Stay! I have not yet done. The new Stamp and Succession Duties must be wiped off also.

George: Here, I say: You don't want much. I'm afraid I must draw the line at that.

O'Brien: Beware! Agree to me terrms, or the Budget is doomed!

George (petulantly): Oh, well; I suppose there's no help for it. I agree. So good-night, old chap; it's getting awfully late, you know.

O'Brien: Wait! I have not finished wid ye yet. The new Land Taxes must go.

George: I say: this *is* a bit too thick. You want Ireland left out of the Budget altogether, so far as I can see. I positively can't give up the Land Taxes.

O'Brien: Then your Budget is not only dead, but damned.

George: Oh, well; I suppose you know best what Ireland wants. Let the Land Taxes go. I agree. And now I *must* be off. Mrs. George will wonder where I am. Good-night, old chap. See you in the lobby in the morning.

O'Brien (*catching the Chancellor by the coat-tail*): One moment. There's the General Revaluation of Land.

George: What? Look here, this is beyond a joke. I can't agree to that, you know.

O'Brien (*ominously*): Very well. You know what to expect. Good night.

George (*catching O'Brien by the coat-tail*): One moment. Perhaps you *are* right, after all. It *would* be rather rough on Ireland. I agree to delete that clause with the others. So *that's* all right, eh? Good-night.

O'Brien: Half a mo. There's one other little matter which I had very nearly forgotten. Ye must restore the Land Purchase System to Oireland.

George (*emphatically*): Can't be done. Imposs.

O'Brien (*with an assumption of indifference*): All right. Plaze yeself. By-bye, Budget; and good-night, old man. Ye were roight, ut *is* getting late. (*Walks away.*)

George (*running after O'Brien*): Don't be so confoundedly huffy. I was only joking. I'll see that Land Purchase is restored.

O'Brien: Ye have the worrd of a man o' Cor-r-k. Good-night.

George: Good-night.

[*Enter* Redmond suddenly.

Redmond (*enraged*): How dare you make concessions to *him*. *He* does not reprisint Oireland.

O'Brien (*squaring up to Redmond*): I deny your right to such claims. I represent the only intilligint section of me counthrymin—the Corkites.

Redmond: Prove ut, or I'll wipe the flure wid ye

[*The battle is joined.*

George (*aside*): Now's *my* chance. Whilst they're fighting I might get the Budget through without any concessions to Ireland at all.

[*Exit* from the Blasted Heath.

Curtain.

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THE TELEPHONE CALL.

By Theodore Dahle.

A CHAT WITH COLONEL SANDYS, M.P. FOR BOOTLE.

. . . Yes, miss, if you please. . . . What? No, no; do listen. . . . Hello? Hello? Are you there? . . . Well, then, please stay there for a second; you can finish your beauty sleep afterwards. I want 1910 Pop. . . . Certainly, I'll put in my twopence if you've got him. . . .

Hello? Yes, it is Colonel Sandys I want—Colonel Sandys, M.P. for Bootle. . . . Then ring off at once; I'm a respectable married man, I am. . . . Hello? That you, Colonel? How are you? . . . That's good. I'm afraid somebody has been pulling your leg. . . . Eh? . . . I say I'm afraid somebody has been pulling your leg. Oh dear, oh dear! . . . What's that, miss? . . . I said nothing of the sort . . . Well, don't mistake the leg again, that's all. It is my friend's I was speaking of. . . . You there, Colonel? . . . Well, I did give you credit for . . . but it is all out, my dear fellow. . . . What's that? . . . Do you really mean to tell me. . . . But everybody's being tickled to death about it. . . . Yes, I can hear you perfectly. I mean the letter of the man who wrote to you drawing your attention to the lamentable . . . Ah, you recall it now, do you? Yes, he addressed you as an ardent Tariff Reformer, pointing out that vast quantities of machinery were being imported from Germany to take the wrinkles out of British tripe. . . .

I've no doubt whatever you believe what he wrote about the importation of this German machinery, and also that the staple food of Lancashire is tripe. . . . I? Of course, I don't believe, it, nor does anybody else. . . . But you're the member for Bootle, my dear fellow, and . . . Oh, that's admitted; even a Member of Parliament can't be expected to know everything.

Have I heard of your reply? Why, everybody's heard of it, my dear Colonel. In point of fact I believe you've sent the whole population of Bootle into convulsions by it. . . . Of course, you can't see anything to laugh at; you're about the only person who has considered Tariff Reform it its relation to tripe in a serious aspect. . . .

Eh? . . . What? . . . No, it's that blessed telephone girl again. Says we've finished our second twopenn'orth. . . . Oh, dear, dear, miss; I do wish you wouldn't giggle. You've got the twopence; now run away and commune with Charles. . . . Hello? Hello, Colonel? Returning to that dainty dish. . . . No doubt you're right to some extent; I admit that personally I don't care whether tripe has wrinkles or warts, or whether they're taken out by German machinery or left to grow in all their bewitching beauty. But I can't agree with you when . . . My dear Colonel, I know you've never asked me to agree with you, but you won't mind my saying that I think you are mistaken in informing your correspondent that in your opinion it would be useless to question Mr. John Burns.

Now don't get angry; it's admitted you're as much entitled to your opinion as I am to mine. But I think you won't deny that the President of the Local Government Board has dealt with the great question of the importation of Chinese pork in a most able and industrious manner.

Oh, please don't shout at me. I shall hear much better if . . . Eh? . . . Oh dear no; I deny that *in toto*. It is precisely because, as a Free Trader, I hold it to be an iniquitous thing to interfere with the people's food that I should also object to any interference with the people's tripe. . . . I don't quite. . . . No doubt that's well enough as far as it goes, but don't forget the concluding words of your letter: "As soon, however," you say, "as Tariff Reform becomes law the aspect of the matter"—that is to say, the aspect of tripe—" will be entirely changed, and I should then be pleased to put a question of the nature suggested in your letter with chance of success and getting some result." . . . But why wait, Colonel? Who hesitates is lost, you know, and if you are not going to move Mr. Burns to prohibit the importation of this base and insidious machinery until we get Tariff Reform, I fear the national consummation of unwrinkled tripe will . . .

Hello? Hello, Colonel? Aren't you there? . . . . What's that you say, miss? Please repeat. . . . You say—what? . . . Oh, the Colonel's got dead tired of tripe and . . . Never mind. Don't trouble him again. Bye-bye.

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During the past week we have been inundated with applications for these shares, our office staff and bankers having been kept busy night and day. One of the most satisfactory features has been the large number of small applications—for eight, four, two and even one of the shares. The result will be the spreading of a proprietary interest over an immense area—thus creating a vast army of canvassers and workers for the journal.

Let it be clearly understood that we welcome the smallest applications. We should like every one of our readers to be directly interested in our prosperity; and later on we may arrange to "split" some of the other shares into Half-Crown Certificates, so that this idea may be realised.

For the moment, the issue consists of 200,000 shares only. Full particulars of it were announced last week and a Prospectus will be sent to any reader, on application to the Secretary, John Bull, Limited, 67, Long Acre, London, W.C.

We have no space this week to do more than remind any who have not yet applied, that the Final Allotment will be made at the end of next week. We need not enlarge upon the unique success of John Bull—its history is one of the romances of journalism. Its profits are sufficient to provide for the dividend upon the shares of which this issue forms part many times over. Such dividend is paid half-yearly, at the end of March and September. An important right attaching to the shares is that the holders have the option of exchanging them at any time into ordinary shares—thus entitling them to participate *pro rata* with the original proprietors in the full profits of the journal. But all particulars will be found in the Prospectus.

For the convenience of readers, however, we append a Form of Application, which may be sent to the Secretary with the amount due in respect of the shares applied for.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

JOHN BULL, LIMITED, Issue of 200,000 Readers' Shares of 2s. 6d. each.

To the Directors,—

I hereby apply for ..... of the above-mentioned Shares, in accordance with the terms and conduons above mentioned, and of the Prospectus filed with the Registrar. I enclose £ s. d., being 2/6 per share, payment in full, in respect of this application, upon the understanding that should any less number of shares be allotted to me, the difference in the amount payable is to be returned to me in full.

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FRUIT FARMING BETTER THAN RUBBER GROWING.

It has often been our unpleasant duty to bring to the notice of our readers instances of the prejudice which exists in some of our Colonies and Dominions against men from the Old Country. It was with pleasure, therefore, that, having observed a statement by Lord Strathcona that "a considerable number of young men from our English public schools—having, as they regard it, no prospects on this side beyond the office desk, without expectations—on leaving school are being set up, after some training, as fruit farmers on the 'Dry Belt' of British Columbia," we interviewed Mr. Wilkinson, the managing director of the British Columbia Development Association, of 115, High Holborn, W.C., and Salisbury House, E.C., and learned from him that such budding agriculturists receive a warm welcome upon the extensive estates of his company, at Walhachin, B.C., the results of their enterprise and energy being highly beneficial both to themselves and to the company. Mr. Wilkinson, upon this point, stated that east of the Rockies, right down to the Atlantic coast, a prejudice does exist against young Englishmen, but that west of the Rockies, in British Columbia, such recruits, and they are mainly public school boys, are entitled to the credit for the successful development of fruit growing on the "Dry Belt," and are universally welcomed.

British Investors and British Columbia.

The British Columbia Development Association also looms very large just now in the eyes of the investing public at home, so we give below a short summary of the very interesting facts and figures we elicited from Mr. Wilkinson.

The properties of the Association are situated in the hitherto little-known or developed district of Canada, known as the "Dry Belt" of British Columbia. This region possesses wonderful natural advantages for the successful pursuit of fruit, tobacco and intensive farming generally, the soil being a deep sandy loam—so deep, indeed, that alfalfa roots have been traced for 67 feet below the surface—containing an appreciable amount of organic matter and free from stones. The remarkable dryness of the air tempers both the heat of summer and the cold of winter, and is so efficacious in cases of lung weaknesses and debility that residence of a few weeks is found to completely restore sufferers to health. The only apparent drawback from an agricultural point of view is, of course, the small rainfall, but the Development Association has overcome the difficulty by means of an extensive irrigation system, the main features of which are already complete and the water distributed over the land.

The Association's Estates.

The estates of the Association are situated in the Thompson and Nicola Valleys, being selected upon the advice of Mr. R. M. Palmer (then Provincial Horticulturist to the Government of British Columbia, and subsequently Deputy Minister of Agriculture), and the wisdom of his choice has been well borne out by the results achieved. These estates are principally comprised in two blocks—the Walhachin Estate (formally called "Pennys") and the Nicola Estate. The name Walhachin is of Indian origin, meaning "abundance of the fruit products of the earth," and in a recent speech in the Provincial House the Finance Minister referred to it as "the famous Pennys Ranch." The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway runs through the Estate from end to end, and it will also be bisected within the next three years by the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway, when the extension of that marvellous line to Vancouver and Victoria is completed—thus bringing the Estate one day nearer the great market for fruit, the Prairie Provinces, than the districts of the Okanagan Valley or the Kootenays, and securing direct delivery to Edmonton, Calgary and the great North-West wheat region, where the population is increasing with almost unequalled rapidity. The Nicola Estate is on the lake of that name, and is served by the Canadian Pacific Railway branch line to Nicola. The transport facilities afforded to the Association's products are therefore such as are possessed by no other fruit land in British Columbia.

Complete Irrigation.

By means of a system of flumes and ditches, water is brought to the Walhachin Estate from a series of lakes in the vicinity. Every provision has been made to meet exceptional circumstances, one cubic foot flow of water per second at the ditch head, which usually serves 50 to 150 acres of land, being allowed for only 40 acres under cultivation; while the reservoir at Snohossh Lake will hold in reserve sufficient water to irrigate the whole of the property for an entire season. The irrigation system makes available some 20,000 acres of land for fruit, tobacco planting, and for general intensive culture.

Valuable Side-crops.

Pending the planting of fruit trees, experts estimate the value of the side-crops at at least £10 nett per acre per annum. A considerable acreage is already planted with apple, pear, peach and other trees, and valuable intermediate crops of tobacco, onions, beans, potatoes, etc., will also be obtained during the period (from 4 to 7 years) required to bring the apple trees to the bearing state. Owing to the nature of the soil, these crops are very prolific and of a quality to command large prices—the potatoes, for instance, fetching from $4 to $5 per ton more than those from other districts. The tobacco crop is highly promising and is receiving the special attention of Mr. J. P. Hunt, B.Sc., of the famous Pulman State College of Washington.

What the Agent-General Says.

The statements regarding the wonderful productivity of British Columbia in general and the "Dry Belt" in particular in this article, may appear too optimistic, but on this point no less an authority than Mr. J. H. Turner, Agent General for British Columbia, says:—

> To English ears, accounts of the enormous productivity of the rich soil of British Columbia are so incredible as to make even those who have seen and experienced it to hesitate to give instances—instances which are so much an everyday occurrence as to excite no comment out in the Western Province. So little understood in the Old Country is the immense fertility of the volcanic soil of the ground on the bottom lands and bench lands of the British Columbia "Dry Belt" Valleys when irrigated, that, even when vouched for and recorded with all the authority of a Government handbook, the results are frequently received, in England, with a smile of polite incredulity.

Mr. Turner points his statement with examples from his own official knowledge of the profits derived by the growers of all kinds of fruit and vegetables—such as, a farmer with four acres of land making a profit of $800 in a season; others gaining from $300 to $500 from a single acre of strawberries; of 17 tons of onions being raised on three-quarters of an acre, and one acre producing no less than 23 tons of potatoes; sixteen acres producing 170 tons of apples, valued at $14,450; and one and one-third acres of Bartlett pears producing 16 tons of fruit, worth $1,080!

The Market.

Few people outside the Province are aware of the fact that, rich as British Columbia is—and it is the richest of all the provinces of the Great Dominion—it is far from self-sustaining from the point of view of the production of food stuffs. The late Finance Minister, Captain Tatlow—whose tragic death was reported on April 11th—stated in a recent Budget speech that no less than thirteen million dollars' worth of farm produce was imported on which duty was paid. In addition, immense quantities of grain and other supplies are brought in over the C. P. Railway on which no duty is paid, thereby giving a ready-made and constantly-growing market at home. Moreover, there are markets on both shores of the Pacific, in Australia and New Zealand (the fruit seasons alternating), and finally—as above stated—the rapidly-increasing population of the North-west demands from the settler in this fertile Dry Belt as much as he can produce.

Shall "Apples" Supersede "Rubber"?

The wise investor—perceiving that the Rubber boom is nearly exhausted—is beginning to turn his attention in other directions, such as towards the "Dry Belt." An investment in "Dry Belt" Land certainly offers great attractions. It is necessary to wait six years after planting before a rubber tree can be tapped, the only side-crop obtainable in the meantime being, probably, the cocoanut—whereas the apple-grower in the "Dry Belt" is assured of highly-remunerative crops from the very start.

The Coming "Boom."

There is a marvellous prospect open to those who take an early opportunity of participating in the clearly-indicated coming "boom" in the "Dry Belt," but owing to the rapid enhancement in the price of land, no time should be lost. The Development Association is in a remarkably favourable position, its large tracts of land having been acquired at exceedingly low prices.

Readers interested in the matter could not do better than purchase from the "Times" Book Club an invaluable publication to the prospective farmer and investor, entitled "Fruit Farming on the 'Dry Belt' of British Columbia," by J. S. Redmayne, M.A., to which his Grace the Duke of Argyll has paid the high honour of writing a foreword, and which has also received the encomiums of Lord Strathcona.

MAGISTERIAL MATCHMAKERS.

By F. Harris Deans.

Justice is customarily depicted as blind. A perusal of several recent police court decisions would appear to suggest she has also other infirmities.

Time was when a magistrate was a solemn individual who contented himelf with interpreting Law. From a not infrequently unconscious humorist he gradually developed (if one may regard it as development) into a self-conscious Buffoon whose sparkling witticisms doubtless did much to enliven the anxious moments of dull criminals.

Nowadays, however, "laughter in court" no longer satisfies his simple pride. From tickling the ribs of ambitious constables with an eye on promotion, he has striven after higher things. He now desires to scatter his merry jests around the domestic hearth.

In other words, he has become a matchmaker.

Elevated on his magisterial bench above the dull roar of the world; unaware—or, at all events, oblivious—of such a thing as a Divorce Commission, he blandly considers marriage as a cure for all the crimes that woman is heir to.

A young woman, charged with most of the crimes in the decalogue, was brought before a certain benign Cadi. During remand, presumably attracted by the glowing list of her iniquities which appeared in the popular Press, one of those sporadic individuals who blight the reputation for sanity of every nation, wrote offering marriage.

He was, he declared, prepared—nay more, anxious—to instal this woman (who, from all accounts, made up in frailty for what she lacked in fairness) as mistress of his home, and make her mother of his children.

Eastern cruelty might gloatingly consider such an alliance; but one had hoped that Western intelligence would have shrunk, shuddering, from the mere thought of mating a woman, however depraved, with a man capable of making such an offer.

But no: with a paternal air the woman was asked whether she would accept this offer to "make an honest woman" of her, in lieu of going to gaol. The suitor had forwarded (one imagines him possessed of a certain cunning) no photograph of himself, nor offered evidence as to his character.

Notwithstanding, conditionally on the man being found to be capable of supporting her, and the marriage taking place immediately, the woman (having naturally not hesitated in her choice) was discharged.

And yet without doubt this benevolent matchmaker will dilate reproachfully on the sanctity of the marriage vows to the next black-eyed applicant who asks for a Separation Order.

One is strongly tempted to hope that in the event of an unfortunate possibility, this magistrate (with a conscientious acceptance of his responsibilities) will consent to stand as godfather.

Another instance: less revolting, but equally culpable from the point of view of Justice.

In this particular case the magistrate had professed himself indisposed to accept the casual plea of Kleptomania as an altogether adequate excuse for taking somebody else's goods.

Slightly indignant, the gentleman employed for the defence pointed out that the accused (a young woman) was possessed of considerable private means, and therefore could have had no dishonest intention in concealing a pair of gloves in her muff. Gaol, he suggested, was doubtless a desirable punishment for some starving wretch who stole with some ulterior motive—such, for instance, as a desire for food—but for a well-nourished, highly-connected, wealthy young lady, it would be a relapse into barbarism.

The magistrate, strangely enough, remained unmoved by this eloquent plea. Perhaps he reflected that if necessity was admitted to be the sole motive which made stealing a crime (turned an amateur, in other words, into a professional), murder, where no personal animosity could be proved, would come to be regarded merely as a pleasant pastime.

The defence was aghast at such stony-hearted obstinacy, and as a final resource, the prisoner's fiancé stood up in court and emotionally announced that with the stigma of prison upon the accused he could not marry her. The stigma of *prison*, be it understood, not the stigma of crime.

One would almost be disposed, for the girl's own sake, to wish she had been sent to prison. The love which draws so fine a distinction seems hardly of the stamina which will long survive marriage.

Perhaps (for the sake of the young man's common sense one hopes it is so), however, the appeal was merely made with the object of tapping the magisterial pity.

It is such specimens of magisterial wisdom which give food for thought of an extremely indigestible nature.

THE JOHN BULL LEAGUE.

President—Horatio Bottomley, Esq., M.P.

Objects: To stamp out Cant and Self-Righteousness; to abolish Cranks and Killjoys; to create a robust and self-reliant Public Opinion; and to promote a Common Sense, Business Government for a Common Sense, Business People.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT PORTSMOUTH.

Our Spring Campaign in the Provinces was inaugurated on Friday last by an enormously successful meeting at Portsmouth. Our Local Secretaries, Messrs. J. H. Battersby and Mr. Edward Rooms, splendidly backed up by Mr. H. Turnbull and Mr. G. F. Weller, worked like Trojans, with the result that some considerable time before the doors opened an immense crowd assembled at the north entrance to the Town Hall, and when the President took the chair, punctually at 8 o'clock, there was not an inch of vacant space in the Hall. In fact, many hundreds were turned away, being unable to obtain admission. During the day much excitement was manifested in the town, large numbers coming in from outlying districts. From 7 till 8 o'clock the vast audience was entertained by a delightful Organ Recital by Mr. J. H. Cowan, F.R.C.O., and immediately on the President taking the chair, the Secretary called on Mr. Leo Stormont to sing the League Song.

On rising, the President, who had a splendid reception, briefly explained the objects of the League, which he said had already received endorsement from all parts of the Kingdom. As at the Inaugural Meeting at the Albert Hall in London in October last, he dealt with its views on the religious, political and social aspects of our life. His declaration of the League's tolerance of all religious faiths met with the enthusiastic approval of his audience. Coming quickly to the portion of his address which dealt with our political life, his scathing denunciation of the party system and the evils it created called forth hearty applause. His hearers were highly amused at his entertaining description of the procedure in the House of Commons whilst they also much appreciated his criticisms of local military administtation. The meeting has aroused great interest in the district and has given a splendid fillip to the local branch.

Mr. Turnbull, whom we announced as joint Local Secretary with Mr. E. Rooms, has, through pressure of other work, been compelled to retire, and Mr. J. H. Battersby, L.D.S., of 499, Commercial Road, Portsmouth, has been appointed in his place.

THE SHEFFIELD MEETING.

The General Secretary was in Sheffield on Saturday in conference with the Local Secretaries, completing arrangements for the meeting in the Albert Hall to-morrow night. An Organ Recital will be given by Mr. J. W. Phillips, from 7 o'clock until the commencement of the proceedings. As we go to press we have received the following report from one of the Local Secretaries:—"The visit of the President is being looked forward to with much interest by members of the League and general public alike, who will tax the capacity of the Albert Hall to its utmost. Mr. Bottomley's spirited exposure of the Thames Ironworks' purchase of a floating crane from Germany is heartily applauded in the local engineering world, and this alone will ensure him a cordial welcome on the 22nd inst. It is hoped that amongst other things the President will call attention to the administration of a local charitable institution of which the Sheffield public is at present blissfully ignorant. In view of the rigid boycof of the League by the local press, its attitude toward the Albert Hall meeting will be awaited with interest."

THE NEWCASTLE MEETING.

Arrangements for this meeting, which will be held in the Town Hall on Friday of next week, the 29th inst., are well advanced. The Local Secretaries are Mr. W. H. Rice, 51, Dilston Road, and Mr. W. Balmer, Junr., of 43, Mundella Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne

THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

Mr. J. W. Ward, the Organising Secretary, having relinquished that position, Mr. W. H. Holland has been appointed General Secretary of the League.

"JOHN BULL" HALF-CROWN SHARES.

We are being asked by correspondents in all parts of the country whether special consideration will be given to applications from members of the League; and we have decided to fall in with this suggestion *provided applicants write the word "League" on their forms.* We hope that *every* member will apply—if only for one share.

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"JOHN BULL" (to the "BLACK CAT"):

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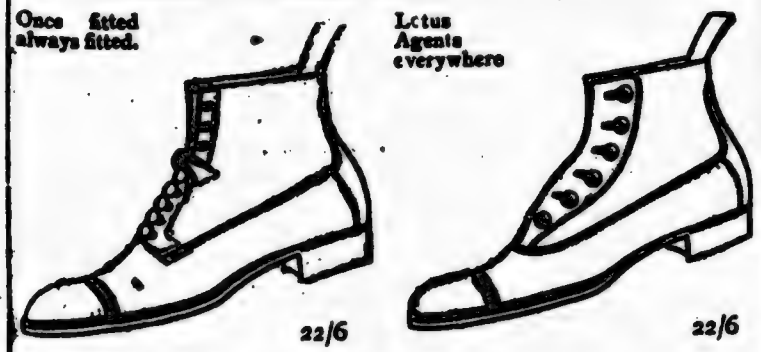

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COCOA AND CANT.

A FORTHCOMING MEETING—SIR EDWARD GREY'S ASSURANCES CAUSE SMILES.

On Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 3.30 p.m., the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society are holding their annual general meeting; and, very appropriately, this Parliament of Humanitarians is assembling at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Among the speakers billed are the Bishops of Birmingham and Hereford, Sir Charles Dilke, and the Editor of *The Spectator*. The chief performer, however, at the matinée is to be Mr. Joseph Burtt, who in 1905 was despatched by the Cadburys, Rowntrees, Frys, and Stollwercks to ascertain whether or no slavery existed in San Thomé and Principe.

The Cadburys—good souls and very large buyers of cocoa from those islands—could not believe their own eyes when, in 1901, they read the sale catalogue of a cocoa plantation there, in which catalogue men and women were priced like sheep and oxen. Since 1884 the organ of the Anti-Slavery Society, now amalgamated with the Aborigines Protection Society, had, it is true, been thundering at the slavery in San Thomé and Principe. For years members of the Cadbury family (including Mr. George Cadbury) had been subscribing to the Anti-Slavery Society. But until Mr. Burtt had seen the atrocities, Messrs. Cadbury were not prepared to stop buying cheap raw cocoa produced under the most atrocious circumstances. Even the credibility of Mr. Burtt was doubted by them; for on the receipt of his damning report they did not immediately cease buying. Mr. William Adlington Cadbury had first to visit the islands; and, by a strange coincidence, their buying ceased *after* and not *before* the appearance of the memorable article in *The Standard*, which caused the Cadburys last December to receive the sum of ½d. from a Birmingham jury. A few weeks before the trial, Mr. Burtt and his wife started a crusade in America against slave-grown cocoa; a few weeks after the publication of *The Standard's* article—on 4th December, 1908—occurred the first public meeting to protest against the iniquities perpetrated by the Portuguese.

We hope some of our readers will attend the meeting of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, and ask Mr. Burtt—

(1) Whether in his opinion any member of the Cadbury family knew of the existence of slavery on San Thomé and Principe before 1901?

(2) Why the first public meeting of protest was not held until *after The Standard* had condemned the action of the Cadburys?

(3) Why he (Mr. Burtt) delayed his crusade until the eve of the trial? and

(4) Why in his recent letters to *The Spectator* he has persisted in praising the Cadburys?

The Aborigines seem to us to be in need of being protected from the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society. If the public had not imagined that the humanitarian police were doing their duty, they would have long ago obliged the Government to enforce the treaty rights of Great Britain against Portugal, which in 1842 solemnly promised to suppress the slave trade.

The statement recently made by Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons that the Portuguese Government has expressed its intention of carrying through reform in recruiting, and dealing severely with any case of irregularity, must provoke a smile of derision to all those who are acquainted with the facts. It is well known in Lisbon that the influence of the San Thomé cocoa lords is all-powerful with the Portuguese Government, and that no measure likely to affect their interests injuriously stands any chance of being put into execution. The planters have, by employing slave labour, amassed fortunes which, according to the standard of the country, are considerable, so that, although very few in number, they constitute an omnipotent class; they take into their service the leading political wire-pullers, and control the Press; no colonial appointment, in the regions where their interests lie, is made without their sanction. The wretched natives, who are confined on their plantations in San Thomé and Principe, are never likely to return to their homes on the mainland, as the sums for which they have been purchased from the Angola contractors figure as assets in the balance-sheets of their owners. Never have the San Thomé cocoa lords enjoyed greater influence in Portugal than at the present moment, so that it is hopeless to expect that any Government measure is likely to debar them from drawing their labour from the present sources and under the existing circumstances, which are pure and undiluted slavery, and this notwithstanding the opposition of the province of Angola, which has been ruined thereby, as the natives no longer come down to barter, for fear of being captured, and the interior of the colony is in open revolt against Portuguese rule on account of this barbarous exploitation. The Angola papers all testify to this fact. The only remedy would be to prohibit by law the importation into England of cocoa from San Thomé, and of manufacturered cocoa from any country not enforcing similar legislation.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY.

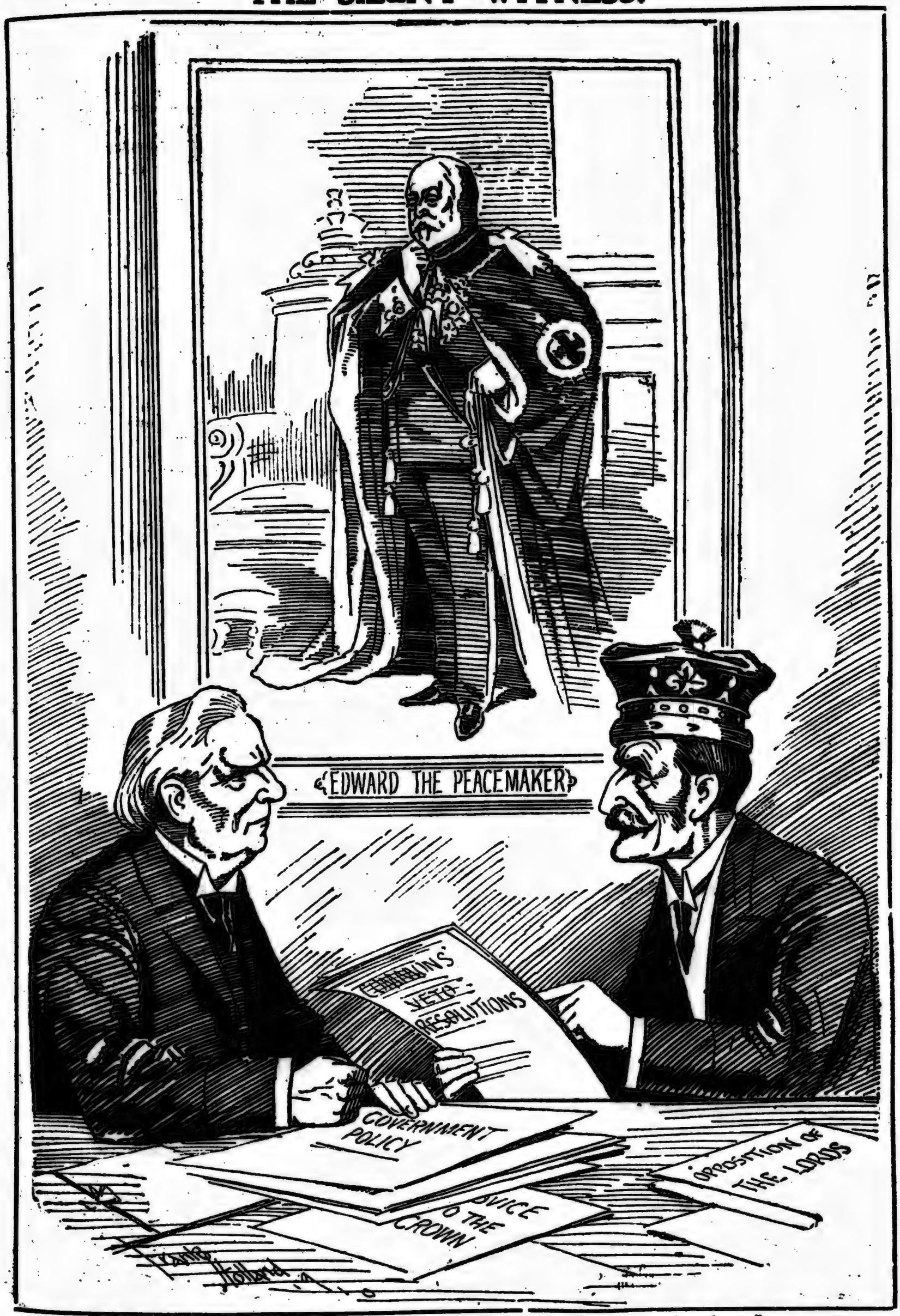
Our Editor fined £100 for "Contempt of Court," but Lord Chief Justice expresses no opinion as to our charges against the company.

In the Divisional Court, on Monday last, Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P., appeared to show cause why he should not be committed for "Contempt of Court" in regard to certain comments upon the affairs of this company, which, it was alleged, were calculated to prejudice the trial of various actions now pending.

Mr. Bottomley contended that the proper course for Messrs. Patterson and Palmer and for the company to adopt was to take proceedings against him for criminal libel, but this they had not done—they had not even brought a civil action. He adhered to every word in the articles: he repeated that the company was a fraud; that Patterson and Palmer were parties to the fraud, and that in the event of pending actions going against them they would undoubtedly shut up the London offices and flee from the country. If these articles were untrue he (Mr. Bottomley) ought to be in the dock; if they were true, then Messrs. Patterson and Palmer ought to be there. Instead, however, of bringing proceedings for libel, they were endeavouring by a side wind to attack the paper by means of an application for "Contempt of Court." Mr. Beardall, the company's solicitor, and who was the only person who made an affidavit in support of this application, was also a director of the company, and yet he had not apparently advised his clients to bring proceedings for libel. That the letters set out in the issue of John Bull of April 2nd were dictated by Patterson he was prepared to prove up to the hilt if their authenticity were challenged. If he felt there had been any real "Contempt of Court" he would be the first to tender an apology, as he fully recognised that, as a Member of Parliament, responsible for the making of our laws, it was his first duty to respect those tribunals which were charged with their administration. In this case, however, the differences between the Court and himself were fundamental. If there had been a technical "contempt," he must take the consequences—it was not a case in which he could offer any apology.

The Lord Chief Justice, in giving the judgment of the Court, thought that there had undoubtedly been a "contempt," as a juryman in any of the pending actions reading these articles might be influenced by the statements (1) that Sir Rufus Isaacs had considered the case of the company "hopeless"; (2) that the company, if defeated in the actions, would close its doors and leave the country; and (3) that there had been an attempt to get rid of witnesses. He quite agreed with Mr. Bottomley that in the modern practice the Court did not take a very technical view of these things, but in this case—having regard to Mr. Bottomley's special knowledge of the law—he thought he had undoubtedly overstepped the mark. He wished it, however, to be distinctly understood he expressed no opinion, one way or the other, as to the serious charges brought against the company, but the practice was well established: there might be a "contempt," however serious the libels which constituted it might be. In all the circumstances, the Court had no alternative but to inflict a fine of £100.

THE SILENT WITNESS.



EDWARD THE PEACEMAKER: "There's a little work for me brewing there, I can see."

JOHN BULL IN THE CITY.

By Verax.

Oil Boom Running Rubbers Close—Maikop Oilfield Facile Princeps.

With large arrivals of gold from New York, the Bank of England is able to replenish its reserves, and the outlook is greatly improved. Even the pessimists are no longer predicting a rise in the Bank rate. Funds for carrying on the rubber and oil booms are therefore ample, and the latter is running the former very close now. I am delighted to find from communications which are reaching me that readers of John Bull have very largely availed themselves of my advice to buy Anglo-Maikop Ord., recommended on the 9th inst., at 1 prem., now 1⅞ prem., ditto B shares at 1½, now 2⅝, and Black Sea Oilfields Prefs. at ⅛ prem., now 1 prem. The following is a representative list of Oil shares, including some of the old companies, which may be worth attention, although they have little chance against the numerous new issues:—

	Shares.	Paid.	Present Price.
Anglo-Maikop Ord.	£1	10s.	1⅞ pm.
Do. "B"	Deferred	f.p.	2⅛
Baku (New)	10s.	6s.	7s. 9d.
Black Sea Oilfields Prefs.	£1	£1	1 1-16 pm.
Do. Ordinary	£1	—	1 pm.
Burmah Ord.	£1	£1	5⅛
California Oilfields	£1	£1	6
Commonwealth Co.'s Pref. Ord.	£1	£1	13-16
Egyptian Oil Trust "A"	£1	£1	4⅜
Gen. Properties of Trinidad	£1	5s.	⅛ pm.
G.M. Oilfields	£1	£1	4½
International Maikop	5s.	5s.	4-9 pm.
Lobitos	£1	£1	38s. 6d. x.r.
London Maikop Corp.	£1	2s.	⅛ pm.
Maikop and Gen. Trust	£1	£1	1 9-16 pm.
Do. Spies	10s.	10s.	1⅛
Do. Valley	£1	5s.	9-16 pm.
New Zealand Oilfields	2s.	1s.	1s. pm.
Nigeria Bitumen	£1	£1	1 13-16.
Oil Trust	2s.	6d.	1-9 pm.
Petroleum Options	1s.	1s.	4s. 3d.
Shell Transport Ord.	£1	£1	95s.
Spies Petroleum	10s.	10s.	33s. 6d.
Standard Oil "B"	1s.	1s.	1 7-16
Do. "A"	2s.	2s.	9s. 6d.
Trinidad Oilfields	—	7s. 6d.	⅛ pm.

A share which is worthy of special attention, is Black Sea Oilfields Ordinary of £1 at 1 premium. This is the first producer in the Maikop—now producing huge quantities from a big fountain. The area is, as I stated a fortnight ago, 270 acres, capital £300,00, in £1 shares. The company has the great advantage of being exempt from the Cossack tax which the new companies have to pay, and which, with a large production, assumes considerable proportions. Maikop Valley shares are also good value, the oil plots being located in some of the best positions.

The shares of the London and Maikop Corporation, to which I drew special attention in my last two articles, have now been introduced into the London Stock Exchange, and are at the time of writing 9-16 premium, but they will doubtless reach a higher price, considering the large area of 864 acres, consisting of 32 oil claims. This means that a number of subsidiaries can be floated off, and that large profits will be made, the oil plots having been carefully selected, and being located in the best positions. The shares are all of £1 each, but only 2s. per share is as yet paid up, and it is not anticipated that on these working capital shares much more than another 2s. per share will have to be called up for the present. My readers having had early notice, will, no doubt, have got in cheaper than others.

The London Venture Corporation also is entering the lists with an oil company, as I foreshadowed. The name of the company is the General Oil and Finance Corporation, Ltd., capital £500,00, in ordinary shares, the present issue being £250,000. While formed for conducting a general investment and trust business, the company propose to devote special attention to the Maikop field, and being under the able control of the Venture Corporation, it is likely to prove as successful as that Corporation's other enterprises. A prominent feature of the market has been the large volume of business in New Zealand Oilfields, at about 1s. per share premium. This in no way represents the possibilities of this company, with its 44 oil concessions, of 230 square miles, its ample working capital and business board, combined with the backing of the New Zealand Government.

Anglo-Italian Petroleum.

The shares of this company are at the moment practically unknown, despite the fact that the undertaking has been working some time, and is now on the eve of getting returns of a distinctly profitable nature. It is working an area of 6,000 acres in the province of Parma, and the concessions are practically perpetual. The neighbouring company is earning profits of £35,000 per annum. The total capital of the Anglo-Italian Petroleum Company is but £80,000 (30,000 preference of £1 and 50,000 ordinary of £1). The preference shares take 10 per cent. per annum, then the ordinary shares take 10 per cent. per annum, and thereafter the profits are divided equally between the two classes. The late Mr. Frank Drader, one of the world's greatest experts, after visiting the concessions in 1908, reported: "I have no doubt in my mind that oil in large paying quantities will be struck." This appears to be no "flash in the pan" venture, and the preference and ordinary shares are not, therefore, likely to remain long at ⅜ and ⅛ premium respectively.

Rubber Scores a Fresh Advance—Rubber Shares Still Active, but Movements More Irregular.

The Rubber share market is not quite so excited as it used to be, thanks partly to the remarkable boom which has developed in Oil shares. So the brokers and jobbers who were so overwhelmed with work that they requested their clients not to send them any more Rubber share orders for a week or two have had their wish. The question now is whether the clients will come back or go into Oil shares. But there is undoubtedly a sound basis for the Rubber share market in the short supply of, and remarkable demand for, the crude article, fine hard Para being further advanced to 12s. 6d., fine smoked Middle East Plantation to 13s. Some of the so-called heavy shares, those of the large producers, have moreover advanced further, but it is time now to discriminate more than ever. From the following list, for instance, some of the cheaper shares might be selected by anyone who wishes to invest and has the money ready to pay for them:—

	Shares.	Paid.	Price, April 12.	Price, April 18.
Allagar	2s.	2s.	8s. 6d.	9s.
Anglo-Malay	2s.	2s.	35s. 6d.	35s. 9d.
Bukit Rajah	£1	£1	21½	23½
Cicely Ord.	2s.	2s.	3 1-16	3⅛
Eastern Intern'l Shares	£1	10s.	2½ pm.	2¾ pm.
Highlands and Lowlands	£1	£1	9⅜	9⅝
Kamuning "A"	2s.	1s.	12s. 6d. pm.	14s. 9d. pm.
Kuala Lumpur	£1	£1	12½	13
Ledbury	£1	£1	6	6⅛
Linggi Ord.	2s.	2s.	6⅜	6⅝ 6d.
North Hummock	£1	14s.	5 pm.	5¼ pm.
Prye R. and Coconut	£1	12s. 6d.	2⅜ pm.	2⅝ pm.
Rim (Malacca)	£1	15s.	2 pm.	2¼ pm.
Selangor	2s.	2s.	4⅛	4⅜
Shelford	£1	£1	4⅛	4⅜
Straits (Bertam)	2s.	2s.	11s. 6d.	11s. 6d.
Sumatra Para	2s.	2s.	17s. 6d.	17s. 6d.
United Serdang	£1	£1	8⅛	8⅜
United Sumatra	2s.	2s.	17s. 6d.	18s.
Vallambrosa	2s.	2s.	6os.	62s.

I have included Ledbury, partly because a valued reader in Singapore has specially pointed them out to me as worth at least £7½ as compared with others. The same correspondent also favours Sapong up to about £4 (now quoted about 2-2¼). He considers Chersonese a poor spec., as the estate is very bad for coolies, and the death rate is high. Crude Rubber Washing shares, a flotation of the Venture Corporation, are up at 4⅛ premium, Jequié at 16s., Nyassa at 1⅛ premium, while Madagascar Rubber Ordinary, after those disappointed over the Prefs. have been satisfied, are now to be obtained at 1 13-16 premium. London Venture Corporation, with these Rubber successes, and a new Oil flotation, are again advancing at 11s., and likely to go higher. Molesworth Rubber are quoted 4s.—4s. 6d., and now that the special settlement has apparently been fixed (despite the predictions of certain people that they would not get one) there should be plain sailing, provided the directors do their part. Another cheap share is Ilaro Rubber and Produce Estates, Ltd. (a South Nigera Company), these shares now being in demand at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. premium.

Grampian Freehold Estates—A Promising Rubber and Produce Company.

Wild rubber already exists in British New Guinea, and it is now proposed to add to this the cultivation of plantation varieties. With this object the Grampian Freehold Estates has acquired an area of 8,000 acres in this part of the world, and is now engaged in clearing 1,000 acres with the object of planting Para rubber trees. An additional 500 acres is being opened up for the cultivation of quick-growing crops, the revenue from which should suffice not only to meet working expenses, but to pay substantial dividends, while the rubber is coming to maturity. The estimates which have been prepared indicate that the cultivation of cocoanuts, nutmegs, tobacco, ginger, areca palms, and other things should bring in a revenue of £20 per acre, and on this basis it is anticipated that a sum of £9,000 per annum will be earned during the next four years, and that thereafter an even larger return will be secured. The

authorised capital of the company is £36,000, in 5s. shares, on which 2s. has been paid up, and this issue is now changing hands in large quantities at 4s. per share, which, compared with other rubber-growing propositions, appears to be a moderate figure. In addition to its property in British New Guinea, the company has acquired the freehold of the Grampian Estate in South Queensland, which, in addition to containing valuable mineral deposits, ranks as an important pastoral and agricultural district. In 1909 the mineral rights over a portion of the estate were sold for £22,000, and it is anticipated that the mineral rights over the remaining portion of the property will be disposed of in the near future. The prospects of the undertaking appear to be exceptionally favourable, and a very hopeful view is taken of the results likely to be obtained during the next few years.

Gold Schists of Rhodesia.

This Company has acquired 776 claims in the Enterprise district of Mashonaland, also options on further 119 claims, on the line of reef of the Enterprise Schist formations, about 25 miles from Salisbury. It is essentially an Abe Bailey flotation, and Dr. Hans Sauer heads the list of directors. The shares are being dealt in at 2¼. The properties are on a nearly continuous line of reef for about six miles. A good deal of development work has been carried out, and it would appear that it is a sort of small Rand. It is important to note that crushings of considerable quantities have proved the value of the properties, the results of three of which were 9.2 dwts., 19.89 dwts. and 1½ ozs. per ton. The deposits are of considerable width, while expert opinion is to the effect that the formation is entirely favourable for the continuity of the values in depth. Very ample engineers' reports certify to the high value of the numerous assays.

My Special Tip.

I am glad to hear that so many of my readers have acted upon my advice and gone in for some of the Half-crown John Bull shares now being issued. I quite expect there will be a free market for them, and I shall be surprised if they are not soon quoted at double their face value. I have been the financial editor of some of the leading journals in the country, but I have never known anything to equal John Bull—in success, or power or popularity; and, as I said last week, it will enhance the pleasure of my work to feel that I am writing for my fellow proprietors.

NEW ISSUE

Arizona-Morenci Copper Company.

The prospectus is published of this company, which offers for sale 500,000 fully-paid Seven per Cent. Participating Preference Shares of Treasury Stock at 21s. per share. According to the prospectus, the company owns over 2,000 acres in the recognised copper-bearing zone of the Clifton Morenci district of Arizona. The properties adjoin the great producing mines of the Arizona Copper Company, the Phelps Dodge or Detroit Copper Company, and the Shannon Copper Company.

Pressure of space necessitates the holding over of articles on the Kaffir and Rhodesian markets.

JOHN BULL'S FINANCIAL LETTER-BOX.

(1) *Letters containing inquiries must be addressed to the City Editor,* John Bull, 2, *Copthall Buildings, E.C. The names and addresses of correspondents must be enclosed, not, of course, for publication, but in token of good faith. Anonymous communications will be disregarded.*

(2) *Correspondents should adopt either a nom-de-plume, or mention initials under which the replies will appear in the paper. The stocks or subjects inquired about should also be numbered.*

(3) *Replies are only made in the ordinary way through the columns of this journal under the above heading, and not by letter.*

(4) *In no circumstances will the proprietors undertake the sale or purchase of stocks or shares.*

(5) *If inquirers wish it, the names and addresses of respectable firms of stockbrokers, members of the London Stock Exchange, for transacting business, will be supplied to them, in which case a stamped addressed envelope must be enclosed.*

(6) A Postal Order for 1/- must accompany each Financial or Insurance Enquiry.

Three Investments in Government Stocks, Etc.—F. R. O.—While there is, as far as I know, no risk with these Bank deposits, it will be far preferable to place the money in sound securities. I should think that if you were to put half the amount into West Australian Government's 3½ per cent. Stock at 97, which are absolutely safe, you might then place the rest into Maikop Valley Ordinary shares at ½ premium, or Black Sea Oilfields, Ltd., Ordinary £1 shares, 5s. paid, at ½ premium. These are thoroughly substantial stocks, and likely to rise to a much higher price, and full particulars were published in last week's issue. I have forwarded, as requested, name of a stockbroker, member of the Stock Exchange.

Course of Rubber Shares.—Dolphin.—If Rubber shares generally keep up these should improve. See remarks in last week's and to-day's issue.

Rubbers, Etc.—J. H. L.—(1) Take your profit. (2) Sell if you can. (3) Deal only with members of the Stock Exchange. (4) I have complied with your request.

Maikop Oil.—J. R. B.—It is much too soon yet to talk of dividend, but the new London and Maikop Oil Corporation shares are a good purchase at ½ prem. What you require has been forwarded in your envelope.

Stockbroker.—H. J. C.—I send what you require in your envelope, but must also direct your attention to the replies upon this subject to other correspondents, as above.

Rubber and Mining Shares.—Bruno.—(1) I think so (2) I do not care for the last issue. (3) You can do better in Kaffir or Rhodesian shares mentioned in my letter. Interested.—(1) The most promising amongst your holdings are Simmer Deep. (2) Amalgamated Props.; (3) and Murchison Associated; (4) which should go distinctly better. No. 1 are also hardening, but you should get rid of the others as soon as possible.

Oil Shares.—A. H. B.—Some of the most promising Oil shares of the substantial class of Anglo-Maikop "B" shares at 50s. and Black Sea Oil Ordinary, 5s. paid, at ½ premium. The new London Maikop Oil Corporation, the issue of which is announced, is also highly promising. What you require has been forwarded. R. W.—These shares are not quoted on the Stock Exchange, and are therefore not very suitable for your purpose. Why not buy some of the cheaper Rubbers, which are very promising under present conditions. What you ask for has been sent in your envelope. W. H. S.—(1) I send you what you require in your envelope; this firm may be expected to deal fairly by you. (2) Yes, in either Maikop Valley or in Black Sea Oilfields. (3) Prestea Mines would be preferable. New Zealand.—Do not place all your eggs into one basket, *i.e.*, if you want a further oil holding, go into some other promising enterprise of this kind. Hold your Randfontein Souths, which should go higher directly the Kaffir Circus generally takes a turn for the better.

Brokers.—H. G. P.—I forward what you require in your envelope. F. I.—I agree with you that it is not very satisfactory to transact business this way, and I forward what you require in your envelope. Buttons.—What you require has been forwarded to you, and you should no longer deal with outside firms. I also advise you to beware of the firm in question. Experiment.—What you require has been forwarded in your envelope. Deal only with members of the Stock Exchange. You can get books in question from Messrs. Effingham Wilson, publishers, Royal Exchange, London, E.C. Yeoman.—The question of commission depends upon the volume of shares bought or sold, and upon the prices. I send, as requested, the address of a reliable firm, who may be trusted to deal fairly with you in this respect. O. W. O.—I send you what you require in your envelope, but please note that in these busy times stockbrokers do not care to be bothered with orders under, at least, £20 in value. W. S. T.—I send what you require in your letter. Both shares are promising, especially on any reaction. You might also consult my letter. G. A. S.—What you require has been forwarded in your envelope. Petroleum Options are the best of the two shares mentioned, but you might await a reaction now.

Small Limited Company.—Business.—You must get the company registered in Somerset House by an accountant or solicitor. They will know all about it.

£250 in Mines.—M. A. T.—The following are the best five mines for your purpose:—Prestea Mines (1), Randfontein Central (2), Roodepoort United (4), Nourse Mines (9), and Meyer and Charlton (14). No reason to sell Bell's Asbestos; and the Building Society investment mentioned is also satisfactory. I send what you require in your envelope.

Small Dabbles.—Novice.—It is not worth the while of brokers at the present time to undertake commissions for less than £25, and then these must be transactions for cash. I send you the address of a suitable firm.

£800 for Investment.—B. B. B.—You are rather late with your proposed Oil investment, as the shares mentioned have already gone up substantially, although the odds are that they will rise to a still higher level. As regards the investment of the balance, Home Rails are as good as any stocks now going, apart chiefly from Kaffirs, which look very cheap What you require has been forwarded in your envelope.

West Africans.—F. E. G.—Both are promising West African shares, but, if anything, Prestea Mines are the best of the two. What you ask for has been sent in your envelope.

Three Shares.—Kit.—You have placed the three shares exactly in the order of their merit, but you might await a temporary reaction now to get into No. 1. What you require has been sent in your envelope.

£20 Investment.—H. S.—A lot of people want to make money badly, but nobody can guarantee profits. I send you the address of a firm of stockbrokers, but they do not care to be troubled with orders for under £20 for each individual stock, and then this must be for cash. I think well of Molesworths for a cheap gamble amongst rubber shares.

£20 Spec.—A. H.—I send what you wish for in your envelope, but must also refer you to reply to "H. S."

Ceylon Rubber Shares.—J. W. G.—A fair Ceylon Rubber concern.

Share Holdings and Interest in Firm.—Your application for shares has been sent to the Secretary. (A) It is difficult to advise you about the interest in the firm without knowing more details. (B) Impossible to fix a price without. (C) Your Home Railway securities Nos. 1—5 are all sound and improving, and it is a pity to sell them unless it is necessary.

£400 for Investment.—Nurse (Perth).—Burmah Oil Second Prefs. and Commercial Cables are good of their class, but there is little margin therein for capital improvement. As regards other stocks mentioned, the best are Johannesburg Consolidated Investment, Cordoba B.A. Extension Bonds, and Japanese Bonds, and you might spread the amount over these.

Rhodesians, Etc.—A. B. C.—You have excellent profits on the Rhodesians, Nos. 1 to 4, but if you are prepared to face further fluctuations, you might see them higher still. As regards the Rubber shares, No. 5, take your profit, and reinvest in shares mentioned in my article.

Outside Brokers.—Cumbala.—I do not recommend outside brokers. What you require has been forwarded to you. Matchbox.—You evidently are in danger of falling into the hands of shady outside brokers. Have nothing to do with No. 1 or No. 3, but I have sent you address of a stockbroker, member of the Stock Exchange. Grand Trunk Ordinary and Prefs. have had a big rise, and your broker could select better investments for you. Rubbers (Leicester).—As a matter of principle, I do not recommend outside brokers. If you wish it, I will send you the name and address of a stockbroker, member of the Stock Exchange, who will treat you well, and charge moderate rates. Euphe (W.).—You should pass by the Anglo-American Trust, of 16 and 18, Daimler House, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. This kind of business is not suitable for working men, who would probably lose their hard-earned savings. C. T.—All the six firms mentioned are outside brokers of a more or less doubtful character. Deal only with members of the Stock Exchange. L. C. (Edgbaston).—No, I should not advise a woman with a very little capital to deal with these Outside Brokers. What you require is forwarded in your envelope, but it is as well to mention that London stockbrokers, members of the Stock Exchange, do not care for business under £20 for each individual transaction, and that the payment must be in cash, in case of such small sums. F. W. P. (Borough).—(1) For the investment of your £150, now in Consols, you have the option of putting it in Australian Government Inscribed Stock, yielding about 3½ per cent., in Home Railway Stock 4 to 4½ per cent., Japanese and other high-class Foreign Stocks, 4½ per cent., or, of course, high-class Rand Mining shares., yielding about 10 per cent. (2) What you require has been forwarded. (3) I do not advise dealing with outside brokers. Opal.—The firm you mention (2) are outside brokers, and I do not recommend the connection. No. 3 is worse. I send you, as requested, name of a respectable firm of stockbrokers, members of the Stock Exchange, upon whom you can rely. Belgique.—I do not advise dealings with outside brokers. Kono.—(1) A special settlement has always to be carried out before the shares of new companies can be dealt in on the Stock Exchange for the ordinary accounts.—(2) An outside organ. (3) I cannot give such opinions. What you require has been forwarded in your envelope. East Fife.—This concern is respectable enough, but I do not like their system of getting details of all their clients' holdings. It is so easy to recommend them to change these for the stock specially affected by the outsiders. You should deal with a stockbroker, member of the Stock Exchange. A. R. A. S. (Llanelly).—Have nothing to do with Allison and Co.'s Monthly Trusts, if you do not want to lose your money.

Seremban Rubber.—Light.—This is a good company, and the £1 shares, fully paid, stand at 6¾. It might be useful, however, as the Rubber market is more uncertain, to take your profit on half your holding. In that case, however, I believe you would have to pay up the shares. In fact, they ought to be paid up. I send, as requested, the name of a stockbroker, member of the Stock Exchange, who will serve you well. You did not enclose the prospectus you mention.

Call Options.—Careful.—These Call options are never any good, and you will find that the outside brokers of this class generally take advantage of you. You had better insist upon the whole balance being paid out to you, so that they do not lose that for you. I have forwarded what you require in your envelope.

Anglo-Malay Rubber.—W. S. S.—(1) Good of the class, but the rise will not go on for ever. Why do you not take your profit. (2) I think you should not go in so rashly for new issues and this particular one is not one of the best.

Colombians, Etc.—Uruguay.—(1) Colombian Bonds are highly speculative, but not without some promise. This Government has defaulted in the past, but it now seems to be genuinely anxious to keep faith with its foreign bondholders. (2) There is little choice between the two, but, if anything, Western Canada Lands have greater speculative chances.

Rubber Shares.—C. M. N.—(1) What you require has been forwarded. (2) No, these shares have advanced, and I think some of the Rubber shares in my article are preferable. Fernleigh.—What you require has been forwarded in your envelope. Salvage is by no means tempting, neither are the Rubber shares mentioned by you. You can do better in the shares mentioned in my article. J. N. (Southend-on-Sea).—You cannot buy in such small quantities and Rubber shares are now always cash. Enquirer (Manchester).—(1) It would be preferable to buy the shares, and Molesworths still offer a good opportunity. (2) What you require has been sent in your envelope. W. E. C.—Under latest circumstances, I should distinctly prefer Molesworths. I send what you require in your envelope. W. E. A.—I send in your envelope the address of a firm of stockbrokers who will doubtless be able to sell these Rubber shares for you, but I cannot undertake to act as an intermediary in the matter. M. B.—I do not particularly care for any of the shares, Nos. 1 to 3, and you had better get rid of them as soon as you can. What you require has been forwarded. W. R. (Wolverhampton).—Some from my article would be a better purchase. Enquiry Fixer.—I do not advise purchase of either of the three Mining shares in question, although No. 3 is the best of them. As regards Rubber shares, you cannot do better than buy on my article, which are preferable to the others mentioned. I send what you require in your envelope. Ellie.—With regard to the first-mentioned shares, there is very little market for them, and I cannot find any quotation. I, therefore, do not advise a purchase. Rims should be held, and will probably go better again when the market as a whole has righted itself. What you require has been forwarded in your envelope. Lulu.—I send what you require in your letter, but advise purchase of other Rubbers instead. I do not like the Insurance shares mentioned. M. L. H.—Instead of these shares, I advise a purchase on my article of shares, which are very attractive under present conditions. Tenderfoot.—(1) What you require has been forwarded in your envelope. (2) All depends upon the extent of the capital and dealings in the shares. (3) There is but a nominal market in all these shares, and you should realise as the opportunity offers. Kite.—(1) Yes, these were originally £1 shares, but were subsequently split into 2s. shares. (2) No quotation. (3) Ditto. Black.—There is a fair chance of an improvement in all three shares, and do not forget to take profits when you can get them. What you require has been forwarded in your envelope. Ichthian.—I do not like either of these shares. As regards a stockbroker, I send you what you require in your envelope, but please note that brokers do not care to be troubled with orders under £25, and that the same must be for cash. Nemo.—Always take profits when you can get them. I send what you require in your envelope. Herbertus.—You are right to deal direct henceforth, and I send what you require in your envelope. The shares mentioned do not appear in the regular dealings, and you had better sell on any favourable opportunity, and go into something more marketable. Investor.—What you require has been forwarded in your envelope. I still hear well of Linggis and Vallambrosas, but, after their big rise, I hesitate to recommend a purchase, unless you can get in on temporary reaction. Sumatra Para are expected to go still higher, and my list is worth attention. Thanet.—(1) Hold Molesworths for a substantial rise. (2) Balkis have possibilities. (3) Take a profit on these rubber shares. Shipment.—No official announcement has yet been made with regard to the rumoured Chersonese shipments, but do not forget to take a profit when you can get it. The same applies to the other share. Henriquez are quoted in the daily financial press. Bourne.—The best of the two shares mentioned are London Venture Corporation. I send what you require in your envelope.

Rhodesians and Rubbers.—Vincent.—(1) Yes, hold Amalgamated Properties of Rhodesia. (2) You got too high into these Rubber shares.

Business in Small Amounts.—What you require has been forwarded, but you should know that all brokers require cash with order for Rubber shares.

"B.T." Tyre Syndicate.—K. K.—I cannot trace this concern anywhere, and there is no market value for the shares.

Small Building Society.—Johnston.—As far as I know, this small building society is sound enough, but I should prefer one of the bigger concerns, such as the National Temperance or the Birkbeck.

£800 Investment, Etc.—P. E. W.—You might put this £800 into Transvaal 3 per cent. at 94, London County 3 per cent. at 88, Western Australian at 3½ per cent. at 98, and Grand Trunk Pacific 3 per cent. Sterling Bonds at 84. As regards a speculation with £50, you might put this into a rubber or oil share; consult my article. What you require has been forwarded in your envelope.

£500 Investment.—Cripple.—The following is a selection of the best 4 per cent. investments now going:—Grand Trunk Pacifics 4 per cent. Sterling Bonds (Prairie Section), at 96; Canadian Northern 4 per cent. Consolidated Debentures, at 96; Japanese 4 per cent. Sterling Loan, at 96½; and Midland Railway 2½ per cent. Preferred, at 63¾.

Shipping, Oils.—Wanstead.—(1) The decline in shipping accounts chiefly for the fall in these shares, and it should be worth while holding now for an improvement. (2) In view of the oil boom, Russian Petroleum are going better, and might be held for a further rise.

Murchison Associated.—J. M. B.—These shares are of the face value of 1s. each, 9d. paid. I send what you require in your envelope. Zagloba.—(1) The present price is about 2s. 6d. I should not like to express any definite opinion regarding your remarks. (2) This quotation is only nominal, and in rubber shares, as in most other markets, there is a fashion. (3) What you require has been forwarded in your envelope

Safe Investment.—Englishwoman.—You are quite right to stick to sound securities in future. The following would be a fair selection, yielding up to 4½ per cent. per annum:—Great Central Railway 5 per cent. Convertible Preference, 1879, at 113; Metropolitan District Assented Extension 3½ per cent. Preference (guaranteed by Underground Electric Railways of London), at 88; Western Australian 3½ per cent. Bonds, at 98; and Japanese 1905 4 per cent. Loan, at 96½.

Three Mining Concerns.—H. L. H.—(1) The Empire Goldfields is now incorporated in the Roper River Land and Minerals Co., the Secretary and offices of which are Mr. H. St. John Hodges, 20, Copthall Avenue. There is no market for these shares. (2) The Union Jack Consolidated is still in existence, and has an interest in the Lyndhurst Copper Company; but the shares are also unsaleable at present. (3) This is now known as the Central Corporation, but does not seem to be doing any good. The shares are, of course, also not on the market.

Three Holdings.—H. R. (Liverpool).—Take a fair profit on No. 1, and also sell the others on a favourable opportunity. Yes, reinvest in oil shares, concerning which consult my article.

Small Savings.—Taxi Driver.—Only to a very small extent.

South Rondfontein Deep.—Auditor.—These Kaffir shares have gone down with the rest of the market. When the latter braces up they will also go better. The mine, of course, is still in the development stage, but is fairly promising. I send what you require in your envelope.

Modder Leases and Other Kaffir Shares.—A. W. A.—(1) The Modder Leases shares are firm at 2, and should go higher. I don't think there is anything in the rumour about the Dreadner Banks. (2) It is due to better news from the mine. (3) No, I think the City Deep will commence crushing before the Brakpan. S. R. (Aberdeen).—Yes, Randfontein Estates are bound to appreciate. They have large holdings in Randfontein Central and South.

Royal Hungarian Lottery.—F. T. N.—These lotteries are controlled by the Government, but they are illegal here, and I cannot assist you. The intermediaries, moreover, are not all to be trusted.

Premium Bonds.—I. O. G., Bonds, E. P. D., and T. E. J. (Cardiff).—This firm generally charges prices far above the market value, and you should have no dealings with it. I have sent you the name of a respectable firm of foreign bankers in London, who make a speciality of Premium Bonds, and will treat you honourably.

British Columbia Developments.—E. W. (Barnsbury).—The Debenture stock of this association (which is redeemable at £110, or upon compulsory repayment at 125) should, in consequence of the operation of the sinking fund, soon reach at least 110, and can be recommended as a promising purchase.

(We regret we are obliged to hold over a large number of replies.)

A. W. GAMAGE, LTD.

CHAIRMAN'S INTERESTING STATEMENT UPON PRICE-CUTTING.

The thirteenth annual general meeting of A. W. Gamage, Ltd. (held at the Holborn Restaurant on April 14th) was by no means an unlucky one, the chairman, Mr. Gamage presiding over a unanimous body of shareholders, and being able to congratulate them upon the splendid progress of their Company during the preceding twelve months, which justified the payment of a 2 per cent. extra dividend. (Applause). He was naturally proud that this was possible, in view of the exceptional wetness of the previous summer.

Competition, which had been severe, sometimes had a tendency to cut down profits, but Gamage's flourished on small profits, and the cheaper they could sell their goods, the more they appeared to thrive.

Every provision had been made out of revenue for the upkeep of the premises. The turnover showed the very substantial increase of between £22,000 and £23,000 over the previous year, and what was even more gratifying was the increase during the few weeks of this year by £17,000.

The Chairman then dealt at length with the Company's litigation in regard to the cutting of prices. He congratulated the shareholders upon the dismissal, with costs, of the action brought by the Gillette Razor Co., which had been pending for over three years. Such actions were no novelty to them, though in many cases the differences did not culminate in proceedings being actually taken, the other side frequently backing out.

The question had been asked in many quarters, "Why were Gamage's turned out of the Motor Show?" The officials of the Motor Manufacturers' Association would doubtless say that Gamage's were barred "because they removed numbers off tyres." That meant that the manufacturers numbered and registered all goods sold, so that they could tell from an inspection of the number through whom Gamage's had bought any particular tyre. Believing that an exorbitant profit was neither in the interest of the Company nor of the public, Gamage's cut prices, and, to protect the persons from whom they purchased, removed the numbers. The only difference between Gamage's and most of the members of the Manufacturers' Association was that they preferred to do their cutting in a straightforward and open manner; many of the members of the Association signed agreements not to reduce prices and then went and broke them secretly. (Hear, hear.) If only they could get bills, actions for breach of contract would be brought, but these people did not give any. He felt sure that the shareholders would not agree with the tactics of certain societies, because it was right that the trader, so long as he conducted his business in an honest, straightforward manner, should be left to decide for himself what profit he was content with. A system of boycotting had been threatened, but, as in regard to another of the commodities which the Company sold, had so far proved signally unsuccessful. The artificial maintenance of prices was the last resort of the lazy man; a business man could live and make money on 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. profit, but the lazy man required 100 per cent. If every trader played the game, he was sure there was plenty for all, but he certainly did not believe that price maintenance was good for the public.

Resolutions were unanimously passed authorising the payment of the interim dividends on the Preference and Ordinary shares and a final dividend of 15 per cent. on the Ordinary shares for the half-year ending January 31st.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will OPEN on WEDNESDAY, the 20th April, 1910, and will CLOSE on or before FRIDAY, the 22nd April, 1910 for Town and Country.

ARIZONA-MORENCI COPPER COMPANY.

(Limited as to Liability.)

(Incorporated under the Laws in Arizona.)

Capital - - - - $10,000,000

Divided into 1,000,000 7 per cent. Participating Preference Shares of $5 each and 1,000,000 Common Shares of $5 each.

All shares of this offer are issued as registered stock.

Under the Articles of Incorporation the Preference shares are entitled to a 7 per cent. preferential dividend, and after a dividend of 7 per cent. shall have been paid on the Common shares, the Preference shares and the Common shares will rank *pari passu* in regard to any surplus available for further dividends. The Preference shares constitute a first lien as against the Common shares on all the property of the Company until the dividends paid thereon equal their par value.

EXECUTIVE IN NEW YORK.

DIRECTORS.

HON. JAMES B. McCREARY (Richmond, Ky.), late U.S. Senator, Ex-Governor of Kentucky.
GUSTAVUS A. MULLER (Philadelphia), President Ridge Avenue Bank, President Bergner-Engel Brewing Company.
L. H. HOLE (New York), W. N. Coler and Co., Bankers.
MAJOR-GEN. C. F. HUMPHREY (Washington, D.C.), Quartermaster-General U.S. Army (Retired).
ALLAN CAMERON (New York), Railway Agent.
HON. J. P. JONES (Los Angeles, Cal.), late Manager Comstock Lode.
W. B. MATHEWS (New York), Ex-Commissioner, General Land Office, U.S.A.
HON. STEPHEN W. DORSEY (Los Angeles, Cal.), late U.S. Senator.

BANKERS.

WINDSOR TRUST COMPANY, Cedar Street, New York.

AUDITORS.

DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS AND CO., New York and London.

SECRETARY AND OFFICES.

FRED E. RITTMAN (New York), late Auditor U.S. War Department, 27, William Street, New York, U.S.A.

EXECUTIVE IN LONDON.

DIRECTORS.

HON. R. J. WYNNE, former Postmaster-General of the U.S.A., and late American Consul-General, London.
W. DOUGLAS REID, London Director Broken Hill Proprietary Company, Ltd.
WALTER B. PUCKLE, J.P., Redlands, Ealing Common, W., Member of the London Stock Exchange

BANKERS.

LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, LTD., 5, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

BROKERS.

ALEXANDER D. BARNARD, 3, Crown Court, Old Broad Street, and Stock Exchange London, E.C.
THOMAS COLEMAN AND CO., 5, Austin Friars, and Stock Exchange, London, E.C.

SOLICITORS.

MINET, PERING, SMITH AND CO., 7, St. Helens Place, London E.C.

SECRETARY AND OFFICES.

EDWIN HABREN, Palmerston House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Offer for Sale of
500,000 FULLY PAID SEVEN PER CENT. PARTICIPATING PREFERENCE SHARES OF TREASURY STOCK OF THE COMPANY,
AT 21S. PER SHARE,
Payable as follows:—
2s. 6d. on Application, 3s. 6d. on Allotment, 5s. on 21st May, 5s. on 21st June, 5s. on 21st July.

Out of the proceeds of the sale of the above shares, which are now being offered by the Clifton Morenci Syndicate, Ltd., of 3, Crown Court, Old Broad Street, E.C., the Company will be provided with the necessary funds for the construction and equipment of the Power House and plant referred to below and for working capital.

Bankers for the Syndicate: London City and Midland Bank, Ltd., 5, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

Solicitors for the Syndicate: Ashurst, Morris Crisp and Co., 17, Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The copy of the document, from which the following are extracts, addressed to the Clifton Morenci Syndicate, Ltd., and signed by the New York Directors, is in the possession of and can be inspected at the offices of the Solicitors of the Syndicate, Ashurst, Morris, Crisp and Co., of 17, Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C.

The Company owns over 2,000 acres in the recognised and proven copper-bearing zone of the Clifton Morenci district of Arizona. This area contains 98 of the copper mines in the district, which are in various stages of development, and every one shows satisfactory copper values. Development work is being vigorously pushed on, Henry G. Catlin being the engineer in charge.

The Company controls a larger area of proven copper-producing ground than any of the other companies operating in the Clifton Morenci district, excepting one. The properties adjoin and interlock with the great producing mines of the Arizona Copper Company, the Phelps-Dodge or Detroit Copper Company, and the Shannon Copper Company. The amount of ore available is estimated on a most conservative basis at over two million tons at present.

The Company has purchased six hundred and twenty acres, one mile west of Clifton, for a mill site, and adjoining this another six hundred and twenty acres for a town site. These sites are on the San Francisco River and traversed by the Morenci Southern Railway. The plans embrace a power house, pumping plant, complete water system, concentrating mill, smelter and auxiliaries. The concentrator will be of 2,000 tons per day capacity, built in four units, and the smelter of 1,000 tons per day capacity, also in four units.

The following estimate is based on a daily capacity of 1,000 tons at the smelter. This output should yield conservatively 70,000 pounds of copper per day, which, allowing for an ordinary years run, is equivalent to 24,000,000 pounds per annum.

Taking the price of copper at thirteen and one-half cents per pound, a net profit of five cents per pound will thus be earned, equal to $1,200,000 per annum; against this $1,200,000 deduct first $350,000 for the total 7 per cent. Preferred Stock Dividend, then $350,000 for the 7 per cent. Common Stock Dividend, which leaves a balance of $500,000 undivided profits. This remaining $500,000, divided equally between the Preferred and the Common Stock, would give each an aggregate dividend for the year of $600,000, or 12 per cent. per annum.

By increasing the daily output to 2,000 tons smelted, these earning would be doubled.

The management and development of the mines of this Company are in the hands of practical mining men of long experience in the locality, under whose direction every great mine in the Clifton Morenci district has been opened and developed, and its business affairs are in the hands of men of unquestioned ability and success. This assures that the operations of the Company will be conducted on practical and intelligent lines, with every guarantee of success.

(Signed) JAMES B. McCREARY.
STEPHEN W. DORSEY.
G. A. MULLER.
W. B. MATHEWS.
ALLAN CAMERON.
C. F. HUMPHREY.
L. H. HOLE.

Application forms can be obtained from the Bankers, the Brokers and the offices of the Clifton Morenci Syndicate, Ltd., 3, Crown Court, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

London, 20th April, 1910.

THIS FORM OF APPLICATION MAY BE USED.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF

THE CLIFTON MORENCI SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

I/we hereby offer to purchase from you of the above 500,000 fully paid Preference Shares of the Treasury Stock of the Arizona-Morenci Copper Company of 5 dols. each upon the terms of the Prospectus issued by you dated the 20th April, 1910.

I/we enclose £ , being a deposit of 2s. 6d. per share on the number of shares which I/we offer to purchase, and I/we engage to purchase that or any less number of shares that you may sell to me/us and agree to pay 3s. 6d. per share on allotment and the balance by the instalments mentioned in the said prospectus.

Signature .....

Name in full .....

(Add whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss and Title if any.)

Address in full .....

.....

Date ..... 1910.

The above Form, accompanied by Cheque payable to Bearer, should be sent direct to the London City and Midland Bank, Ltd., 5 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C., on or before Friday, the 22nd April, 1910.

THE ELUSIVE DEBTOR.

WHY JUDGMENT SUMMONSES ARE NOT SERVED.

By W.

Judge Edge had before him on a Judgment Summons recently a man who pleaded hard against a Committal Order on various grounds and excuses; but the Judge was adamant.

It was not the first hearing, and on the previous occasion the defendant, although served with a subpœna and paid conduct money, had failed to attend.

Said His Honour: "I have frequently since regretted that I was largely instrumental at one time in bringing about certain changes in the law and practice for the benefit of unfortunate debtors when seemingly oppressed by Judgment Summonses. I have seen my error, because unscrupulous persons have not failed to take every advantage of these leniencies. You," to the defendant, "have had every opportunity to attend here, and have neglected to do so. In this you have committed a gross Contempt of Court, and I shall therefore commit you to prison."

There exists in this country a class of persons, whose number almost exceeds belief, who, just as the Criminal Law stigmatises habitual drunkards, should be rightly and properly named habitual debtors. Here is an instance:—

In a small town within the Circuit of a very eminent and respected County Court Judge, Judge Martineau to wit, there dwelt a man we will call Brown. This man lived in a decent house, had a wife and family, and did nothing, with great assiduity, from year's end to year's end.

There were about six Courts held in the year in that town, and in Court after Court, year after year, did Brown figure as defendant in actions for small debts, and *never once paid any.*

His Honour used to smile his fine enigmatical smile when the name was called, and blandly enquired: "*Gentleman* Brown again? I am getting rather tired of this man. I wonder why you persist in suing him; and still more I wonder why you ever let him get into your debt." The latter question must have often puzzled Brown himself as much as it amused him.

One of the peculiarities of this case was the difficulty (?) experienced by the Process Server in serving Brown with any process of the Court. And yet he walked about openly in the light of day, and frequented in turn most of the public-houses in the place. Another odd thing was that Brown and the Bailiff had been seen emerging from the same house of refreshment on terms of brotherhood.

Now there is one thing that a County Court Bailiff cannot do. He cannot see through a silver coin of a certain size. A florin is not large enough. He can see round it, but a half-crown will absolutely obscure the vision of one eye, while the other is employed in an evil wink.

We were about to say that this is the secret, only that it is so well known as to have nothing secret about it, of the far too numerous printed returns made by Bailiffs to plaintiffs: "This summons has not been served, the officer having been unable to meet with the defendant."

At the risk of repetition we state without hesitation that this fatal blindness is one of the chief causes of the all too frequent futility of actions brought in the County Court.

The converse side of the argument may be easily proved in this way. Suppose a plaintiff to be particularly keen on catching a defendant whom he knows to be an adept at evading service. If the plaintiff will take the trouble to go to the Bailiff's office in the district in which service is to be effected, find out the man (it is easily done) who has charge of the summons, and say to him, "Look here—here is five shillings ready for you as soon as you have served this summons," the odds are a hundred to one that the summons will be duly and promptly served.

Of course five shillings is a good deal to pay for what a man is already paid to do—his duty—but there may be cases which would justify the expenditure, and the result is surprising.

That such a state of things should exist, as indeed it does, is disgraceful. It should be firmly taken in hand by the Authorities, and rooted out. It would be easy to make a few test cases, and punish the delinquents with the utmost rigour of the law; and the few shillings, or even a few pounds spent upon such a worthy object would repay the British public by clearing away an abuse which is far more common than is generally supposed.

IS YOUR HAIR TURNING GREY?

HOW TO RESTORE ITS NATURAL COLOUR,

NO STICKY STAINS OR DEADLY DYES.

Free to everyone who reads this announcement is an interesting and instructive little book telling of a most remarkable discovery made at the well-known Bromley Hydro, Kent, whereby it is now possible to restore grey or faded hair to its natural colour, be it black, brown, or blonde.

Marvellous to relate, no actual dye or stain is used in this remedy for greyness.

So wonderful is the success of the new colour-restoring method that those who by its aid have rid themselves of greyness are enthusiastically recommending numbers of their grey-haired friends to also use it.

The method, the officials frankly declare, is one that anyone can employ himself or herself at home, and without interference with anyone's usual daily routine.

The Management responsible for its introduction have, further, public-spiritedly decided to help members of the Public to restore the lost colour to their hair independent of any visit to the Hydro.

First and foremost, it is suggested that written application be made for the little book which gives full particulars of the discovery and how to proceed to conquer the greyness or fadedness of one's hair.

A penny stamp for return postage should be enclosed with your application.

There is nothing to fear in regard to the new dyeless and stainless method of restoring colour to the hair. It is as harmless as it is effective. It is free from grease, and is inexpensive to use.

If you try this discovery for your own hair your payment will be returned if you are not satisfied with the result, provided that you faithfully carry out the instructions given.

With the new colour restoring discovery there is no need for frequent applications. Only an occasional after-application is recommended to prevent any recurrence of that usual dryness of the scalp which tends to reinduce the greyness.

The colour that comes back to your hair *is born again in the hair itself!* Every hair colours itself perfectly and evenly from root to tip.

Don't stay grey-haired.

Prominent medical men have testified to the wonderful efficacy of this new colour restorative. One writes:

"Having tested 'Vilixir' and examined its formula, I hereby certify that it contains nothing that can be detrimental either to the skin, the hair, or the health.

"I have also tested it practically for a prolonged period (one person who had been grey for at least 20 years, aged 73), and have thus demonstrated, not only its innocuous character, but its capabilities of accomplishing what is asserted for it."

Dr. F——

Original letter can be seen by bona fide enquirers.

If you would like to ask a question or questions of any kind in connection with loss of colour of your hair, they will be carefully considered and answered by post by the Hydro Hair Specialist. It will then be quite possible for those who follow the treatment by post to have the same advantages placed at their disposal as those who visit the Hydro personally.

Address your application, accompanied by a penny stamp for return postage, for the book of particulars to—The Secretary, Vilixir Company, Ltd., Room 214, Bromley Hydro, Bromley, Kent. The book is free; indeed, you are cordially invited to write for a copy.

Military Pattern, price 2/6.

OVER 50,000 SOLD.

10,000 Testimonials.

£10,000 IN PRIZES

Hanging Pattern No. 1, price 2/-

A NEW THING.

A GOOD THING.

CUT WOOD WITH YOUR RAZOR

and then shave with more comfort than you ever shaved before by passing it a few strokes over the

WHAT THOSE WHO USE IT SAY.

45, Audrey Road, Ilford, Essex, Oct. 9, 1909.

Dear Sir,—I bought one of your Chemical Razor Sharpener, and it is the thing I have been looking for for years. I can set up my razor to perfection with it now, which I could never do before with any other, and I shall recommend it to all my friends.—I remain, yours truly,

G. L.

St. Helena, Standard Road,
Hounslow, W., 12/10/09.

Dear Sirs,—The strop I purchased from you gives the greatest satisfaction, and is the best I have ever used. Some razors I had discarded are now in use again after stropping on the Chemical Razor Sharpener. I shall recommend same whenever I can do so, as it is certainly a genuine and most satisfactory article. You are at perfect liberty to make use of this letter in any manner you please.—Yours faithfully,

E. P. W.

Thousands of other testimonials equally as good may be seen at our Offices.

CHEMICAL ("KEMIKOL") RAZOR SHARPENER

Lasts a Lifetime. A New Invention—utilising chemically dissolved metal for sharpening, producing the finest edge and preserving the blade, adding years to its life. A few strokes sharpen the dullest razor and all sorts of safety blades. The apparatus is quite simple, being mounted on a light steel adjustable frame with screw ebonite handle. Anyone can operate it, and no one who enjoys comfort in shaving can afford to be without it. Price 2/6 post free.

FREE TRIAL

Hanging Pattern No. 2, price 2/-

To any Reader of this Paper

Wishing to try our sharpener before buying, who will write us a postcard, will receive one by return post. If you are pleased with the sharpener when you receive it you may send us the 2/6 and keep it. We do not wish your money until you are satisfied. When ordering write for particulars of Valuable Prizes we are offering.

ACTUAL PROOF.

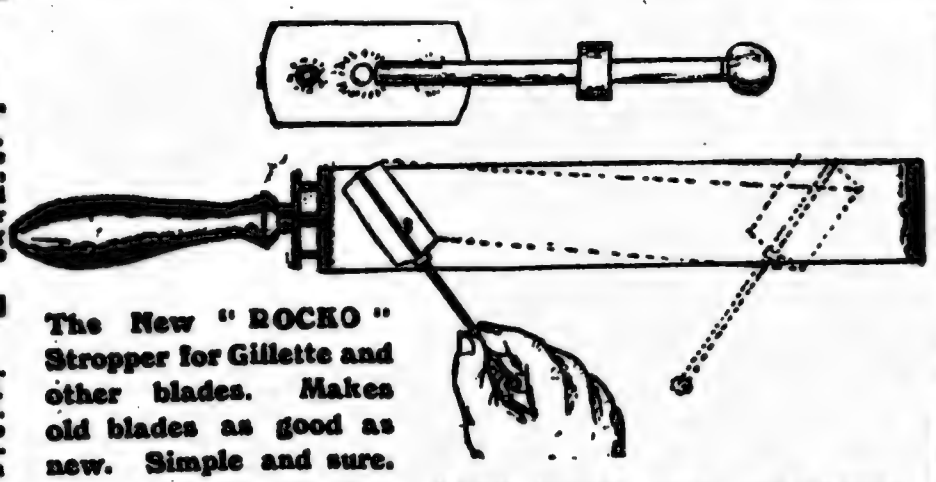
We have men employed daily at our demonstration depots: 50, Bishopsgate, E.C. 300, High Holborn, 133, Fenchurch St., E.C. and SELFRIDGE'S, Oxford St., proving to thousands the merits of this sharpener by actually cutting wood with the razor and then restoring to it the keenest edge.

WRITE TO-DAY TO

ELECTRIC APPLIANCE CO.,

(Dept. 7), Birkbeck Bank Chambers,

High Holborn, London, W.C.



The New "ROCKO" Stropper for Gillette and other blades. Makes old blades as good as new. Simple and sure.

Post free 2/- each.

SAVE YOUR OLD GILLETTE BLADES.

"What ripping skates!"

An exclamation of admiration or delight is invariably the greeting accorded to Brampton Roller Skates—most attractive and smoothest running of all skates.

BRAMPTON ROLLER SKATES

Adjustable model, with steel or boxwood rollers, 12/- per pair.

"KING OF THE RINK" Patent Tubular Roller Skates with steel or boxwood rollers, 20/- per pair.

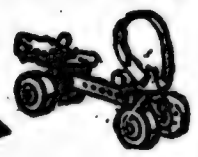
(Also supplied with Aluminium rollers.)

All Sporting goods dealers sell the "Brampton."

FREE: Send post card to-day for booklet on "Art of Roller Skating."

BRAMPTON BROS., Ltd., Dept. 102), Birmingham.

Special Selling Agents—BROWN BROTHERS, LTD., Great Eastern Street, London, E.C.



The Great Cycle Improvement.

"There are two courses open to the Cyclist who owns an old machine—to sell it and buy a new one, or to bring his old Bicycle up to date. The latter alternative is the least expensive. It only costs one guinea to have a Villiers Two Speed Gear fitted on an old Bicycle, and this invention is, perhaps, the most important Bicycle improvement of recent years."—*Vide* JOHN BULL, March 26, 1910.

The Villiers Gear Company Blakenhall Wolverhampton, send their scientific treatise on Speed Gears free on application—mention the name of your local Cycle repairer.

OUR SPECIAL POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

By Richard Morton.

(Mr. Morton satirises recent Police Court proceedings.)

ARE MAGISTRATES TOO MERCIFUL? STRIKING CASE.

Our mis-reporter usually confines his carefully incorrect accounts of proceedings to the police courts of the Metropolis, but there are occasions when he feels it incumbent on him to go further afield. Such an instance occurred recently at Hayward's Heath, and we now place on record the story of a brutal and heartless crime.

On the bench sat Mr. Secretaire (Chairman) and Messrs. Glum, Mum, Pierce, Fierce, and How Dareyou.

The prosecution was represented by the Chief Constable, the Superintendent, some Sergeants, and a bevy of ordinary constables. There was no doubt that the formidable array of constabulary inside and outside the court-house was necessitated by the circumstances of the case and the daring and intrepid bearing of the accused.

The charge was one of stealing, and two stalwart policemen stood by the dock. The prisoner, whose name was Charlie Dear, was a youth, perhaps about eleven years old, whose head, crammed with iniquity as it was, could scarcely be seen above the rail of the dock. The heinous and harrowing offence with which he was charged was that he did feloniously and with intent to steal confiscate and purloin a lump of coal of the total value of threepence from a coal-heap situate and being on the premises of Turnip Top Farm at Wurzleton.

The evidence of Constable Peeler was to the effect that, in consequence of information received, and because of the state of terror rampant in the neighbourhood on account of the lawlessness of certain depredators hitherto unidentified, he did, in pursuance of his duties, place himself in artful concealment at a coign of vantage overlooking the coal-heap aforesaid. After a long and lonely vigil his enterprise was rewarded by the sight, at about eight of the clock, of the presence of the prisoner, who came creeping silently and cautiously towards the heap, from which he extracted a lump of coal. Having observed the performance of the act he, the constable, leaped from his hiding-place toward the bold malefactor who, straightway dropping his ill-gotten gains, did flee from the hand of justice and the grip of the law. There was a long and stern chase, but, in the end, the constable came up with his quarry and, alone and unaided, arrested him.

The Chairman (breathlessly): And what did the prisoner say?

Constable: He said he was going to take the coal home, but nobody knew he had come for it.

Chairman: Do you know for what purpose he was taking the coal home?

Constable: I presume, sir, to place it on the fire. (Sensation.)

By the side of the child in the dock was placed his father, who was summoned, under the Children Act, for allowing the lad to commit the offence.

At this stage of the proceedings the father declared that he knew nothing about the matter, and had certainly never "allowed" his boy to do anything of the kind.

The Chairman said the magistrates were very sorry indeed to see such a little boy brought before them on a charge of that serious nature. The child was only on the threshold of his life, and a conviction against him for the very terrible offence of stealing three-pennyworth of coal would make an everlasting blot on his character and might have a bad effect upon his future. Therefore, as humane magistrates, they thought justice would be met if they merely ordered the poor little chap to receive six strokes of the birch rod and to be detained in a reformatory till he reached the age of sixteen. They would extend their clemency also to the father, who would only have to pay twenty-five shillings, the costs of the case, and half-a-crown every week towards the maintenance of the boy.

Instead of thanking the bench for their kindness, the father had the effrontery to ask, "Isn't it rather hard on the child?"

Chairman (severely): You should look after him better.

Father and child kissed each other in the dock, and both burst into tears.

Some people are so horribly ungrateful.

A collar that was designed for a specific purpose—to give the greatest *freedom* about the neck, while sacrificing nothing in neat appearance. Men with short or fully developed necks will be delighted with

Summit No. 35

SIX for Three shillings.

DEPTHS 1½ · 1¾ · 2 ·

Quarter-sizes in each depth provide for the *accurate* fitting of collar to shirtband, no matter what size you require. We make no trouble about exchanges or return of your money if the goods do not satisfy you let us know at once.

¶ Please send your address for the *Summit* booklet.

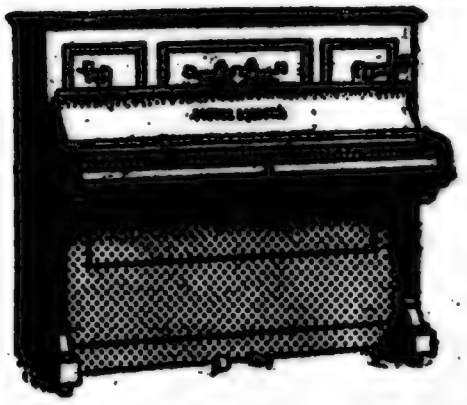
Sample collar any size 6½d.

AUSTIN REED

THREE CITY SHOPS

13 FENCHURCH STREET
5 ST. MARY AXE
3 & 5 & 8 CHEAPSIDE
LONDON

The Peak of Perfection



THIS Excellent Piano—The famous model—will be sent to your home for 30 days' trial. If you like it you pay £19:13:9 cash or payments of 14/- a month; if not, there is no charge whatsoever—we take the piano away. A fair offer.

Write for full particulars and our complete Catalogue We send FREE to any address

MOORE & MOORE

64, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.

The Famous British Piano Manufacturers

Established 1838 Telephone: 670 Central

HUMAN DOCUMENTS.—LXXXVI.

We have received the following appeal, which relates to a very deserving case. Can any of our readers help either father or son—the one to more suitable and the other to any employment?

Your "Human Documents" have interested me much, and I am tempted to put my own case before you in the hope that some of your readers will find employment for my husband or son. Charity is not asked, nor expected. There are five in family, and up to last May we managed to live comfortably on 22s. a week my husband earned as farm carter. Then he had three months at home with pneumonia and congestion of the lungs. As soon as he could get about he returned to work, to find his job taken by another. His employer did not discharge him, but found him work on the grounds at a wage varying from 2s. 4d. to 3s. a day, according to length of daylight. He has never been strong since his illness, but has worked as long as he could stand; and last week was taken ill again, but to-day has got up and gone to work, because if he didn't we could pay no rent this week. If he had indoor employment he would be a different man, but this exposure to the bitter cold, with insufficient clothing and food, is killing him by inches. A better husband or father never lived. He brings his wages home with the envelope unbroken, and only looks for ½ oz. tobacco and a shave (1½d.) out of it. He is thoroughly trustworthy, and has good characters from all who know him. Well up in all farming or market gardening work, pig killing, poultry rearing, etc. It would be a great help to us if my eldest son could get employment. He is just 14, and a very intelligent lad. The following table of expenses may interest your readers:—

	s.	d.
Rent	4	6
Insurance	0	8
Baker	2	9
Butcher	2	3
Provident Club	0	6
Coals	1	4
Grocery and Vegetables	2	0
	14	0

leaving a few pence for house cleaning and washing materials, lighting, etc. We cannot spare even 6d. a week to pay in a slate club, and when illness comes along we have to do the best we can without the necessary doctor.

With further reference to Human Document No. LXXXIV., we have received the following sums, which have been forwarded:—E. M., 10s.; Trotson, 1s. 6d.; Hopeful, 2s. 6d.

We have received 20s. from C. H. D., 10s. from M. J. T., 20s from H. G., 25s. from W. J. H., and 2s. 6d. from M. E. A., for the subjects of Human Document No. LXXXV., which have been forwarded as requested.

A WARNING.

The following advertisement appears in the *Daily Chronicle*:—

> PARTNER.—YOUNG MAN WANTED, £35 and services. Estb. Business. Outdoor work. Easy hours. £1 a week and share profits. Money secured.—Manager, 2, Canning Crescent, Wood Green.

A correspondent who was allured by a similar advertisement into becoming a "partner" writes to us to say that the business is the Noel Park and Wood Green Window Cleaning and Carpet Beating Co., run by a man named Shroder, who trades under his wife's name, Clarke. We gather that it is a business to be avoided.

WATSON'S No. 10

Choose Watson's No. 10
Choose it for its full, rich Flavour.
Choose it for its guaranteed Purity
Choose it for its superb and unvarying Quality.
Choose it because it occasions no depressing after-effects.

Choose Watson's No. 10
—because at its price it is the finest whisky you can buy.
"It's Simply Great"

Your Wine Merchant or Store can supply Watson's No. 10. Why not place a trial order to-day?

This Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will CLOSE on or before APRIL 21st.

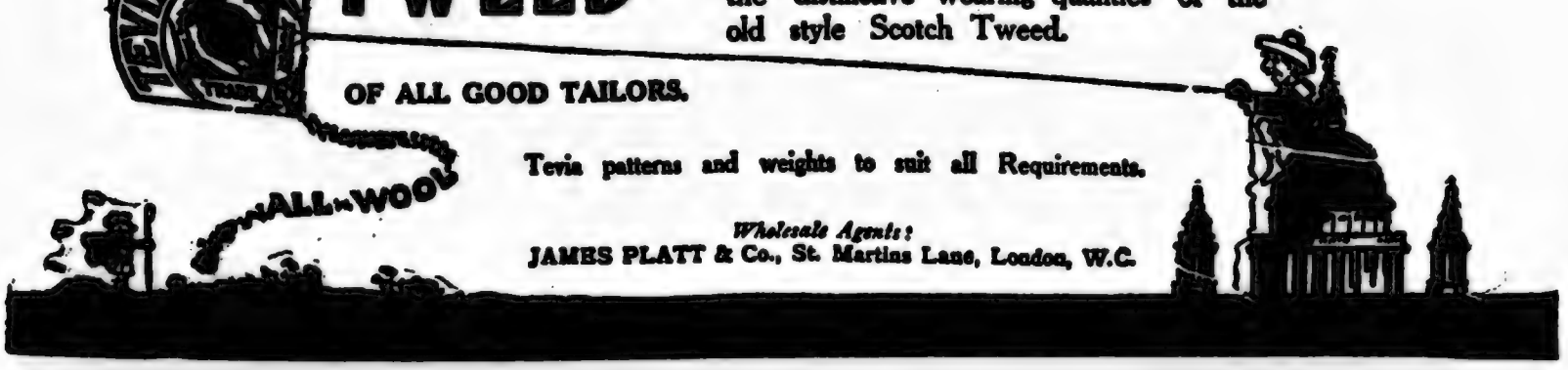
PICTURE THEATRES, LIMITED
(ANIMATED PICTURES).
Incorporated under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908.
CAPITAL - - - - £50,000.

DIVIDED INTO
48,500 Ten per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preference Shares of £1 each £48,500
30,000 Deferred Shares of One Shilling each £1,500
Of which 48,493 Ten per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preference Shares are now offered for subscription at par, payable as follows:—
1/- per Share on Application, 4/- per Share on Allotment, 5/- per Share one month after Allotment, and the balance in calls not exceeding 5/- each, at intervals of not less than two months.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE ASHTON, 33, Old Bond Street, London, W. (Director of Ashton and Mitchell, Limited; Ashton and Mitchell's Royal Agency), Chairman.
AUGUSTUS P. B. LOFTUS, 9, Queen's Gate Place, London, S.W. (On London Committee of The Knight's Deep, Limited; The Jupiter Gold Mining Company, Limited, etc.)
FRANK E. BUTCHER, Camera House, Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C. (Director of W. Butcher & Sons, Ltd., Cinematograph Apparatus Mfs.)
ARCHITECT: ARTHUR W. OSBORN, M.S.A., 90-91, Queen Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.
SOLICITORS: SIMMONS AND SIMMONS, 74, Cheapside, London, E.C.
AUDITORS: ELLES HILL, BOOTHROYD AND CO., Chartered Accountants, 79, Mark Lane, London, E.C.
BANKERS: THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED, 120, High Holborn, London, W.C., Head Office, 5, Prince's Street, Mansion House, London, E.C., or Branches.
SECRETARY AND OFFICES (pro tem.): CHARLES CORNISH, Bank Buildings, Kingsway, London, W.C.

TEVIA TWEED

is no new thing, no fad fabric. The trade-marked name TEVIA, and the device stamped on the back of every length, simply guarantee to the wearer an unadulterated All-Wool cloth, with the distinctive wearing qualities of the old style Scotch Tweed.



OF ALL GOOD TAILORS.

Tevia patterns and weights to suit all Requirements.

Wholesale Agents:
JAMES PLATT & Co., St. Martins Lane, London, W.C.

THE DRAMA OF TO-DAY.

By M. Clement Scott.

"The Naked Truth."

The only real novelty of the new farcical comedy at Wyndham's Theatre, by George Paston and W. B. Maxwell, is Charles Hawtrey speaking "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." We have known him so long as the "loveliest liar" on the stage, that to hear him stating absolute and undeniable facts sounds so supremely ridiculous, that the more he pleads the undisguised veracity of his statements, the more imaginary others believe them to be.

"The Naked Truth" appears a bit flimsy when comparing it with Gilbert's blank verse play, but of course the "Bunny" Darrell, as acted by Charles Hawtrey, is a deliciously unexaggerated character who says the most "catty" truths to everybody with a charm of manner and polished courtesy as if he were paying them the most graceful of compliments.

The remainder of the cast, which includes Eric Lewis, Arthur Playfair and Lyston Lyle, has little to do save "feed" Charles Hawtrey, and all this part is done with admirable tact and discrimination.

"Prunella."

I never was madly enthusiastic about Laurence Housman and Granville Barker's fantastic play "Prunella," which has been recently added to the Repertory at the Duke of York's Theatre.

There is too much that is drowsily poetic and too little that is startlingly dramatic. The plot is so slight that it wouldn't be worth while relating. But for the folk who can afford in these times to dwell in cloudland, "Prunella" is just the thing; and to those imaginative, poetical persons who pine for relief from the material and earthly—if only for an hour or two—it should come as a welcome surprise.

"Prunella" is, however, undoubtedly well played, Dorothy Minto taking up once more the title-*rôle* which she created at the Court Theatre, and the Pierrot of Charles Maude—one of our most intelligent and capable of juvenile leads—is undeniably a brilliant piece of acting.

A word of praise, too, for Joseph Moorat's quaint and delightful music upon which the success of "Prunella" so much depends.

The revival of the Housman-Barker play is followed by J. M. Barrie's brilliant one-act comedy, "The Twelve Pound Look," which seems to go better than ever and causes an endless round of laughter.

We can do with more "Twelve Pound Looks," but one "Prunella" is enough, methinks. Sorry—can't help it!

Gluck's "Orpheus" at the Savoy.

Miss Marie Brema's production of Gluck's "Orpheus" at the Savoy Theatre has won for her many a well-earned laurel wreath, for the most exigent of musical connoisseurs would surely find it difficult to point out any faults in this most interesting and finished *reprise*.

As I sat listening to Gluck's exquisite harmonies, my thoughts went back to some ten years ago, when "Orpheus" was given at the Paris Opera Comique for the purpose of exploiting Marie Delna—one of the finest singers I think I have ever heard.

Her rendering of "I have lost my Eurydice" was a dream to be remembered, I can tell you. Nevertheless, although I scarcely expected that Marie Brema would wipe out the impression created by Delna, Miss Brema's voice was full of genuine feeling, and her acting throughout was magnificent.

Miss Viola Tree—who sang Eurydice—has vocally made rapid progress, but her acting still leaves much to be desired, her gests too are so automatic.

The chorus was all that it should be, and the same also applies to the orchestra; in fact, Miss Brema may shake hands with herself and say truthfully—*Je suis très contente de mon succès.*

Canada Iron Corporation.—With the large additional capital which was provided when this important consolidation known as the Canada Iron Corporation was carried through in 1908, the Company has been able to complete all the important extensions to furnaces and plant, mine development, etc., considered necessary, and it is now in a position to ship large quantities of ore, whilst it has the whole of the Dominion at its command for its manufactures. Canada at the present moment imports more iron than it produces and this Corporation is in a position to profit fully by the phenomenal growth of the country. The Company is absolutely self-contained—it possesses its own mines, furnaces, and its manufacturing plants. Producing its own pig iron, it is in a better position than competitors to cope with the requirements of the Dominion, seeing that even if the price of raw materials should advance, it would have no effect on its business, whilst it would, of course, benefit from any rise in prices of the articles it produces. The company manufactures chilled iron car-wheels for the C.P.R., Grand Trunk, Canadian Northern and other railway companies, and cast iron pipes, etc., the customers for the latter including many Canadian Municipalities and other public bodies. [Advt.

ABRIDGED STATEMENT.

For public information only. No shares are offered for Public Subscription

GOLD SCHISTS OF RHODESIA, LIMITED.

Nominal Capital - £750,000.

In 750,000 Shares of £1 each,
Of which 500,000 will be issued to the Vendors, 200,000 have been subscribed for at £2 per Share and are fully paid, and 50,000 are in reserve.

DIRECTORS.
HANS SAUER, M.D., Hon. A. G. BRAND, WALTER FORBES, *H. G. LATILLA, *T. H. DOLBEY. *Will join the Board after allotment.

BANKERS.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD., 144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
BANK OF AFRICA, LTD., 113, Cannon Street, E.C.

SOLICITORS.
JULIUS AND THOMAS, 15, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

AUDITORS.
ARTHUR GODDARD AND CO., 46-47, London Wall, E.C.

SECRETARIES.
LONDON AND JOHANNESBURG TRUST CO., LTD., 408-423, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.

AGENTS IN RHODESIA.
RHODESIA EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, BULAWAYO AND SALISBURY.

GOLD SCHISTS OF RHODESIA, LIMITED.

This Company has been formed to acquire and develop about 776 claims in the Enterprise District of Mashonaland, Rhodesia, and in addition it has options on a further 119 claims.

The properties acquired are on the extensive line of reef extending for about six miles, known as the Enterprise Schist formation, situate about 23 miles from Salisbury, and include the Arcturus, Slate, Aladdin, Grand and Mafuta blocks.

The farm Gilnockie, on which several of the claims are situated, has also been acquired for the purpose of wood and water rights.

These properties comprise several isolated groups of claims pegged many years ago, having extensive ancient workings upon them, and a number of claims pegged subsequently to the discovery that these isolated groups form portions of one large and apparently continuous deposit.

Considerable development work has been carried out on the Arcturus, Slate, Aladdin, Grand and Huguenot claims, and the results obtained indicate the great potential value of the whole line of reef.

The length of payable Reef so far exposed at the 150 foot Level in this Mine is 305 feet, the average assay value along this distance being:—
14 dwts. across a width of 4 feet 2 inches.

Three Winzes have been sunk from this Level, the assay results being: Average assay value, 14 dwts.; average width, 4 feet 8 inches.

An important feature is that good values are still obtainable in the walls of the stopes and drives, and there is, therefore, the probability that the width of the Reef will be increased by cross-cutting A vertical shaft is being sunk, and is now 214 feet deep.

SLATE.

The Slate Reef lies about 1,500 feet West of the Arcturus.

At the 110 foot Level, a series of samples taken in the stopes below the level, gave the following average:—
17 dwts. per ton across a width of 6 feet 9 inches.

The total length opened up on the 110 foot level is 204 feet, but as the values continue in the East face of No. 1 shaft, it is probable that the extent of the pay shoot is not entirely opened up. A winze is now being sunk on the reef, and has attained a depth of 25 feet, at which point it assays 10 dwts. across a width of 5 feet.

Crushing operations were carried on with a small mill from September, 1908, to September, 1909, with the following aggregate result:—

Tons crushed	3,127
Gold recovered	3,071 ozs.

Equal to 19.89 dwts. per ton recovered.

The latest information is to the effect that the vertical shaft has attained a depth of 220 feet. The reef was met with at 94 feet down, and continued in the shaft to 160 feet down. The average assay value of the reef passed through is:—
13 dwts. across a width of 6 feet.

The reef intersects the shaft at an angle of 75 degrees, so that the actual width of the reef is approximately 12 feet.

This shaft is located in what was considered to be a low grade section between the two rich shoots from which the tributor drew his milling ore, so that this result may be considered highly satisfactory.

In No. 5 Shaft, which is situated 150 East of the main workings and has reached a depth of 100 feet, the reef assays at this point—
1 oz. 5 dwts. across a width of 20 inches.

Development work is being vigorously pushed ahead, and from surface indications there is every reason to believe that a strike of about 600 feet of pay ore will be opened up in these claims.

HUGUENOT.

The Huguenot Reef (which is held under option) has had milling operations carried out upon it, from which the value of the deposit can be more accurately gauged.

The milling results for April and June, 1909, in a small mill gave—
338 tons crushed for 459½ ozs., equal to 1½ ozs. per ton.

The latest samples obtained give high values and good widths.

A reef body over 30 feet wide has lately been encountered of an average assay value of 7 dwts. per ton.

GRAND.

Unusually large ancient workings exist on these claims, which lie about half-way between the Slate and Huguenot Mines, and indicate a length of over 1,200 feet of pay ore.

On these claims exploratory operations are being carried out at the Western end of the workings, from three shafts.

At the botton of No. 1 shaft, 80 feet deep, the reef has been exposed for a length of 160 feet, the average value being:—
8½ dwts. across a width of 4 feet.

In No. 5 shaft which is situated 500 feet east of No. 1, the reef goes down over 5 feet in width, and shews a value of 3 dwts. across that width exposed in the shaft. The reef continues into both the Hanging and Foot walls. This shaft is now 95 feet deep. At a depth of 100 feet crosscuts will be put in to ascertain the full width and value of the reef. In a Winze being sunk below the No. 1 Level, the reef looks well and assays 8 dwts. over 4 feet.

A new shaft has been commenced further East, and will follow the reef down at an uniform angle.

ADVANCE NOTICE.

The full Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, which states amongst other things, that:—

The List of Applications will be opened on MONDAY, the 25th day of April, 1910, and will be closed on or before Wednesday, the 27th day of April, 1910.

40,000 shares of the present issue have been underwritten.

THE RUSSIAN OIL LANDS

LIMITED

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908),

Capital - £200,000

Divided into

200,000 Shares of £1 each,

of which 50,000 Shares are reserved for future issue and are under option (20,000 at 25s., 15,000 at 30s. per Share and 15,000 at £2 per Share). 85,000 Shares will be issued as fully paid in part payment of the purchase price of the rights below mentioned.

NOW OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION AT PAR 65,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

Payable: 1s. per Share on application, 4s. per Share on allotment, 5s. per Share one month after allotment, and the balance of 10s. per Share in calls of not exceeding 5s. per Share as and when required, subject to 14 days' notice.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN HEDGES (Chairman of The Eastern Petroleum Co., Ltd.), 42, Kensington Park Gardens, London, W., Chairman.

MAXWELL HYSLOP MAXWELL (Director Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd.), 63, South John Street, Liverpool.

GENERAL CONSTANTIN WOGACK, 3, Bennett Street, St. James' London, S.W., and 112, Moika, St. Petersbur.

FREDERICK EMIL HAGERUP (Russian Vice Consul), Royal Dock Chambers, Great Grimsby, Ship Owner.

DANIEL GEORGE COLLINS, C.C., 113, Newgate Street, London, E.C., Merchant.

OFFICIAL AGENT IN THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

CONSTANTIN PAVLOFF (Director of the Bank Mutual Credit St. Petersburg), Russian Subject, 2, Ratar-hnikoff, St. Petersburg.

TECHNICAL ADVISERS.

LONDON: SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY, K.C.B., LL.D., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S., F.C.S.; J. D. HENRY and CHAS. PERKINS, Petroleum Experts.

RUSSIA: TH. KLIMINE, Russian Geologist and Engineer.

BANKERS.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD., 35, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., Head Offices and Branches.

BROKERS.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL AND CO., 33, Throgmorton Street, London, E.C., and Stock Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS, 2a, Copthall Court, and Stock Exchange.

SOLICITORS.

For the Company—NICHOLSON, GRAHAM AND JONES, 24, Coleman Street, London, E.C.

For the Vendors—WESTBURY, PRESTON AND STAVRIDI, 49, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

AUDITORS.

MAURICE JENKS, NYE AND CO., Chartered Accountants, 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.) AND REGISTERED OFFICE.

JAMES GOLDING, Spencer House, South Place, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.

This *Parcat* Company has been formed for the purposes of (A) acquiring, disposing of or preparing for markets, known OIL BEARING Concessions or Properties, situated more particularly in South Russia; (B) forming subsidiary companies for exploiting and developing the various properties in which this Company is or may become interested; (C) generally dealing in petroliferous lands, and proving, developing, or working, Oil Concessions or rights; (D) carrying on the business of Oil producers and any allied businesses; and with the other objects set out in its Memorandum of Association.

PROPERTIES.

The full prospectus relates to the following properties:—(1) 32 plots, in all 864 acres or thereabouts, on the Chatma Oilfield. (2) A plot of 27 acres or thereabouts on the same field. (3) 15 plots, in all about 400 acres, on the same field. (4) 675 acres or thereabouts on the 11. Dokani Oilfield. (5) 27 plots of 729 acres or thereabouts on the celebrated Maikop Oilfield. It is important to note that the areas mentioned in the Prospectus are so large as to permit of the formation of a number of subsidiary companies.

Copies of the full prospectus and forms of application can be obtained of the Company's Bankers (THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD., 35, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., Head Office and branches), Brokers, Solicitors, Auditors, and at the Offices of the Company.

This is our Popular "LUDGATE" STYLE.

We are now making this smart, Gentlemanly Suit in all the newest and most attractive suiting cloths, specially produced by the leading cloth manufacturers for the present season's wear. We have a fine range of Tweeds, Cheviots, and hard wearing Yorkshire Suitings, and our patterns include a splendid choice of the extremely popular shadow stripes, both broad and narrow, in Olive and Brown shades and other attractive colourings. A good selection of reliable, wear resisting Worsted Serges and plain Black and Blue Vicuna Cloths.

The "LUDGATE" Style is not only a thoroughly up-to-date gentlemanly suit in appearance, but it is thoroughly well made, cleverly cut, carefully tailored and trimmed and finished in perfect taste. Our keen rock-bottom prices and convenient easy terms enable you to study your appearance at a surprisingly moderate outlay, and without feeling the effort.

SEND A POST CARD for patterns, and we will immediately respond with a full range of attractive materials cut from the cloth lengths now being made up. Our simplified self-measure form is also included.

WE DELIVER this handsome, well-tailored suit, exactly to your measures for only **21/6** with order and if your are entirely satisfied with the garments when tried on, send 21/6 on delivery and the balance is payable by six monthly instalments of 5/-, but if you are in the slightest degree disappointed with either the cut, fit, or tailoring, we engage to instantly return the whole of the money paid.

EVERY GENTLEMAN who appreciates STYLE, COMFORT and ECONOMY, should send a Post Card at once for our new selection of Suiting Patterns at 25/- 42/- and 45/- delivered for small deposit and easy monthly payments.

Say if dark or light patterns are preferred.

J.G. GRAVES Ltd.

SHEFFIELD

SEED POTATOES.

Working Men and Allotment Holders buy your Seed Potatoes from the right firm at the right prices.

Dalmeny Hero, Table Talk, The Factor, Duchess of Cornwall, The President King Edward VII., Scottish Triumph, Lord Dundonald, Sir John Llewellyn, Royal Kidney, British Queen, Pioneer, Radium, Evergood, Up-to-Date, Dalmeny Acme, and Rating Potatoes, 10d. per 14 lbs., 1/9 per 56 lbs., 3/- per 112 lbs.

Snowdrop, Epicure, Eclipse, and Sharpe's Express and Curtis' Wonder, 10d. per 14 lbs., 2s. per 56 lbs., 3/6 per 112 lbs.

Sharpe's Victor, Myatt's, May Queen, Duke of York, Ninety Fold, Windsor Castle, Early Rose, Early Puritan, Pink Beauty of Hebron and White Beauty of Hebron, 1/- per 14 lbs., 3/- per 56 lbs., 5/3 per 112 lbs.

Sacks free for cash with order. Free on Rails. Sent to any address immediately on receipt of P.O. Send for full Price List of Potatoes, Peas, and Beans, and particulars of our Cash Prize Competition. Telephone and Telegraph Peas, 6d. pint, 12d. quart.

C. L. CURTIS (88), Anchor St., Chatteris, Cambs.

JOHN BULL'S WOMENFOLK.

By Mrs. Bull.

A Growing Art.

There was an interesting article in one of the dailies the other week, by a man, on the careful and deliberate methods now being adopted by women to turn themselves into good public speakers and lecturers, and these not necessarily "strong-minded" women, as the derisive term goes; but ordinary ladies with ordinary homes and the usual possibilities of the medium social sphere. And the writer pointed out that it is just these ladies, and not those specially distinguished in literature, science, or the arts, who make often the wittiest, most concise, and most irresistible of speakers. Girls and young women in suburbs and small towns, with a lot of time on their hands, and suffering, perhaps, from the *ennui* of an eternal round of tennis-clubs, whist drives, and icy dinner-parties, which form their world, are turning their attention to this form of usefulness, and going in for definite training, either through the municipal societies, or political associations, who are always willing to guide a candidate to a suitable course of this kind of training; or through the big charitable and philanthropic institutions, especially those dealing with slum or social problems, who will always train such novices for a reasonable fee. Even in the social field the enlarged club life, sporting life, and so on, offers immense scope for the talents of a good lecturer or even after-dinner speaker. Whilst the amount of downright good that a woman who has a "way wid her" with girls could do, by cultivating this talent and speaking to clubs and societies of girls, is incalculable. To take a "line," lecturing, say, on books alone, would make such a woman famous in a very short time if she did her work honestly and without patronage. Feminine wit ought long ago to have been turned to these most excellent and refreshing of ends—self-reform. Ready wit may be a purely *gamin* quality, and has little to do with creative or forceful brain-power, but it certainly has its uses after a banquet, or more still on a desperately dull platform, when a soporific question of social reform is under weigh. How gladly then one welcomes the feminine *mot* in place of the masculine stodgy anecdote! What a relief, then, to see a bright lady rise up and make you laugh, instead of a lumbering-witted, auto-biographical, heavily-informing man. Men speakers are so full of information, and so anxious to dump it on to a meeting, especially of ladies. A woman, on the other hand, can do you a running commentary on the subject in hand which is quite as enlightening and not nearly so likely to send you to sleep. I think it is high time we recognised this fact, and came forward to train ourselves in this charming art, not as dictatorial and autocratic "tub-thumpers," but as graceful inspirers and philosophers: as vivid as Miriam, and as witty as Beatrice.

A Pretty Economy.

Sometimes when I see table-centres made of old silk, rather the worse for wear in economical households, I wish more housewives knew of the infinite possibilities of paper. I mean the exquisitely flowered, crinkled paper made in America, and which can be bought for sixpence and eightpence a yard from most of the big stationers or drapers. Some of the designs are not only very lovely, but are so shaded that they give exactly the illusion of velvet flowers on a crepe ground, and have no appearance of being paper at all. There is a very beautiful one of poinsettias (a large, red, velvety flower) on a white ground; and another of sweet peas, and a very dainty one of clover and blue ribbons. A friend of mine has just made a centre for a lunch table of a white paper covered with a design of bunches of Parma violets tied with gold ribbons. It is mounted on Jap silk, and has a small frill of the paper pinched out into a fan-like edge. A gilt rose-bowl filled with wired Parma violets stands in the middle. A yard and a half of the paper will make a centre suitable for a medium-sized dinner-table, and will allow ample measure for the frill. With the sweet pea design the same flowers should be used, but with the poinsettias, white flowers and black ivy berries, standing in silver vases, would be very uncommon and decidedly effective.

Dark Summer Clothes.

The craze for dark colours and sombre effects, which has shown itself in so marked a degree during the time of furs and velvets, promises to continue into the season of cottons and muslins. So many of the newest spring and summer materials are in the deepest tones of colour, from the exquisite shaded voiles and gauzes, to the linens and Shantungs. There are also signs that the "shot" effects will grow in popularity, and will be worn in the most daring mixtures of colouring. Last week I saw a most beautiful model dress of voile in shot purple and dark orange, shaded like the vapour clouds of a sunset; and another, in dark blues and browns, was very effective. After such a bad summer as last year's, people are being cautious about investing in very light-coloured frocks, which may partly account for the run on dark shades in linens and cottons; they are certainly cheaper hot-weather wear, and are obviously much more becoming than pale colours under a grey sky. On the whole, it seems to be wiser to go in for the lovely purples and greens and soft blues of to-day's linens, with their rich possibilities in hand-embroidery as a decoration, than for the muslins and laces which need such glaring suns.

A Grateful Wife

Maternity Weakness, Rheumatic Fever, Depression—

Just sitting still and thinking *everything possible* has been done, does not suit Mrs. Wilson, for all the usual ways failing to restore her husband's health, she tried the Royal way—*the Phosferine way*. The benefit was immediate, for all the depression and weakness of rheumatic fever, which change of air, diet, and friends had failed to relieve, *diminished with every dose of Phosferine*. Mr. Wilson is now in the full enjoyment of robust vitality, and back at work which he had thought never to take up again.

This triumphant outcome of Mrs. Wilson's devoted vigilance is typical of the exceptional efficacy of Phosferine, but of still deeper importance is her assurance that *before, during, and after child-birth* she herself derived such an access of strength and vitality from Phosferine, that *weakness, lassitude, or distress was not in any way experienced*.

Decidedly Abolished.

Mrs. E. Wilson, 41, Bedford Road, Grays, Essex, writes:—"My husband started taking Phosferine after a severe bout of rheumatic fever, and although he went away to the seaside for change of air, *failed to make any headway*. He wrote complaining of always feeling tired and despondent, and doubtful as to whether he would ever be able to resume his business. I sent him a 2s. 9d. bottle of Phosferine, and after a few doses he felt a great deal of difference, and before his supply was finished was quite himself again and ready and able to do a hard day's work with anyone.

"I am also very grateful for the good Phosferine has done me in maternity weakness; *before my child was born I took it regularly, and it strengthened me wonderfully; the subsequent tax upon my constitution was not half so great* as one would naturally expect. I can only ascribe my quick recovery to the benefit I obtained from its use. I am certain Phosferine taken by mothers is a great help *both before and after child-birth*, as it supplies just the strength needful at this time, and, moreover, imparts strength and stamina to both, and I assure you I am very proud of my beautiful baby girl."—February 8, 1910.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS,

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Neuralgia	Premature Decay	Anæmia
Rheumatism	Maternity Weakness	Malaria
Brain-fag	Nervous Headaches	Sleeplessness
Indigestion	Sciatica	Nervousness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

THE REMEDY OF KINGS.

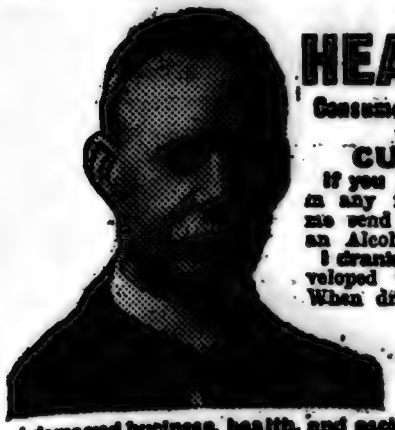
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family	H.M. the King of Greece
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.M. The King of Spain
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Bottles, 1/1½, 2/9, and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size



I WAS A

HEAVY DRINKER

Consumed quart of whisky every 24 hours.

CURED IN 3 DAYS.

If you know anyone who drinks alcohol in any form, regularly or periodically, let me send my FREE BOOK, "Confessions of an Alcohol Slave."

I drank beer at first, then gradually developed into a drinker of strong liquors. When drinking heavily I did not hesitate to pawn my coat or break a saloon window to get spirits. For long periods I drank over a quart of whisky, rum or gin daily. And some mixed drinks and beer additionally! I damaged business, health, and social opportunities, made family miserable, lost real friends, and became an unworthy, unwelcome burden upon all except the saloonkeepers, who cheerfully took my money for the poison they gave me. For 15 years I kept it up, and I was regarded as a hopeless case. Various "cures" did me no good. But now I have a joyful message for drinkers and

MOTHERS, WIVES, SISTERS.

While drifting from bad to worse, as all slaves of King Alcohol do, I unexpectedly found a true cure. It was (and is) genuine. It saved my life. My health was quickly restored. I became and am a respectable man, enjoying every benefit of freedom from the accursed alcohol. I speedily and naturally lost all desire for drink. I took less and less. I began to prefer tea, coffee, and other non-alcoholic liquids; the craving for liquor ceased. I could sleep perfectly, my stomach became well, and I recovered from other ailments which I now know were due to my indulgence in strong drink.

WONDERFUL.

My cure lasted three days; if I had relied upon will power or faith I would still be a drunkard, because an alcohol slave has no will power while drinking. I rejoiced so greatly at having found a true cure that I decided to devote my life to removing the curse from others. My success has been marvellous. During eight years I have personally attended to over 6,000 men and women who were addicted to drink; the list includes very many persons notable in all walks of life, including those of brains and those of physical energy. If I were permitted to mention names of those who have been saved through this quick, permanent cure the public would be astonished. They include public officials, great lawyers, bankers, clergymen, noted merchants, skilled mechanics, trusted managers and clerks, farmers and others in all vocations.

I tell about the secret in my book, which I send FREE to every person (or relative or friend) who takes alcohol in any form to excess. My one purpose in life is to cure the drunkard. I rejoice in every cure, each victim has my sympathy. What I promise is absolutely guaranteed. My remedy is for either steady or periodical drinkers. Think of it—a complete and permanent home cure between Friday night and Monday night—or any other 72 hours!

Men or Women, Any Age, Quickly Cured.

To relatives, friends, or employers I say—If you want to cure a drinker in the quickest time and permanently, with or without his knowledge, and with absolute safety, read my book—changes despair to joy.

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

I will send you my book, in plain wrapper, promptly, post paid. It tells of my own career and the wonderful discovery, and gives valuable advice. No other book like it. I especially appeal to those who have wasted money on treatments or remedies which have no lasting effect. Remember, it costs nothing, and you will always be glad that you wrote. Correspondence strictly confidential. Cut this out if you cannot write to-day. Address:

EDWARD J. WOODS, 18, Norfolk Street, (D226) Strand, London, W.C.

Habit is Second Nature

—so, as you naturally wish to take care of your teeth, form the excellent habit of using

Calvert's Tooth Powder

In tins, 6d., 1/- & 1/6; sprinkler jars, 1/- nett. For Free sample send 1d. stamp to F. C. CALVERT & Co. (J. B. Dept.), MANCHESTER.

NOVEL CO-OPERATIVE MONEY SCHEME.

SEE THE

"*WEEKLY REPORT*,"

10-15, Broad St. Avenue, London, E.C.

Fill in this Coupon for Sample Copy Free.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Appointments for Young Ladies

What it Costs to Secure a High-Grade Business Post.

The largest and best Business Houses, Insurance Offices, etc., now largely employ young ladies in good and remunerative positions, recruiting their staffs through the Employment Bureau of Clark's College.

As we secure good positions for each one of our students on becoming proficient as Shorthand-Typists, Secretaries, etc., the parent is relieved of all anxiety as to their future on placing them at Clark's College.

Our complete course lasts One Year and costs £10 10s., at the end of which time an appointment is assured to the earnest student. Surely no investment is safer or brings better returns!

We have already successfully trained and placed over 45,000, and can safely do the same for any young lady between the ages of 14 and 30.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

TUITION BY POST,

Direct to the Home.

For full particulars and list of Successes, write or call for Free Prospectus No. 18.

CLARK'S COLLEGE,

The Civil Service and Business University of London,

1, 2, & 3, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.

And Branches all over London.

BULL'S EYES.

Notes of Interrogation:—
Will this be called the Con-session?
Why doesn't the Cabinet try a co-partnership scheme?
Doesn't "Poor Laws" describe them exactly?
Does John Burns fear Battersea may prove too hot this summer?
Is Big Ben's the only jarring note at Westminster?
Won't Tommy Atkins de-ride the War Office rocking-horse?
Do the Socialist members really want or "brass"?
Will the proposed Institute of Linguists end in talk?
Cannot the headline, "Deficiency of Army Officers," be read two ways?
Isn't the matinée hat a "great" nuisance?
Ought the Prison Reform clamourers to be "shut up"?
Will the suggested society for the collection of Civil Service records start with the "old fossils"?

"Aviation is a very serious occupation," says S. F. Cody. Certainly it requires weighty consideration.

The woman found in the ventilating shaft at the House of Commons probably wanted to air her grievances.

"The Garret" is the name of a new book. It ought to be a tip-top storey.

"There is no way to get rid of a man like marrying him," says a contemporary. But surely that is the way to see more of him?

Dr. Calcott, who says the novelist is careless about the illnesses of his characters, wants to see them killed off in a professional manner.

"Coming Boom in Pigs," reads an *Express* headline. We must save our bacon.

A horse named Accurate won a race recently. The backers found it a bit of "all right."

A dog that regularly attends football matches on its own is reported. We've been expecting that dog for some time.

"An unhappy marriage becomes a crime," says *Vanity Fair*. And the punishment is frequently a life sentence.

Three fools are wanted to appear in the London Pageant. If the Rubber boom collapses, the vacancies will be over-applied for.

"Men Who Worship Bears," reads a heading. Bucket-shop keepers, of course.

"The House of Candles"—just published—ought to be an illuminating book.

"The church is not a railway station," says the Rev. H. C. Douglas. But sleepers are found there.

A man charged at Clerkenwell stood 6 ft. 8 ins. high. Wasn't he above the law?

"Going to law is a great game," thinks a *Leader* correspondent. Yes, but rarely a paying one.

"John Silence" has just been published. The title does not tell us much.

"There's no such thing as a bad boy," says Will Crooks. Good!

Two Paris cabdrivers fought a duel with whips over a woman, only to find she was engaged to a third person. Both were much cut up.

The French Senate has acquired an official dentist. We trust, in the interests of humanity, that he has no political opinions.

"Rubber's Record Stretch," we read. Yes, but rubber stretched too much is apt to fly back again, and hurt someone.

"Fortunes are rarely made at the Bar," says Mr. J. A. Slater. True, there are many poor pleaders.

A fashion note tells us that spots are more popular than ever. Especially if secluded, we presume.

The coinage of a certain district in the Congo is said to consist of two-pound iron bars. "Slinging money about" must cause a sensation there.

"A jolly girl is a girl who will let you kiss her," says *Puck*. We beg to add, "if you want to."

A traveller tells of a race the men and women of which speak separate languages. Marriage can't be a failure there.

"Love is like vaccination," says Myrtle Read. Yes, but the process is inosculation.

"Play Without a Plot," we read. Nothing new.

Municipal airships are the latest novelty in Germany. The nearest thing we have is the municipal "gasbag."

"Man's Body not his Own," reads a headline. Married, we suppose.

"The Goddess Girl"—just published—is apparently just the thing for idol hours.

The first aeroplane collision has occurred. Did the aviators "pitch into" one another?

Motto for a person whose teeth have been drawn and replaced by a new set: "Grin and bare it."

GENERAL OIL & FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED.

There will be advertised for public issue about the middle of the week a Company under the title of **The General Oil & Finance Corporation Limited,** with a Capital of **£500,000** all in Ordinary Shares, the present issue being **£250,000.** The Board consists of business men, three of whom are intimately connected with the oil industry. There are to be no founders or deferred shares and with the exception of issue expenses, the entire proceeds of the issue will be available for working capital. While formed for conducting a general investment and trust business, the Company propose to devote special attention to the Maikop Field. The issue is in the hands of the

London Venture Corporation Ltd.

NONWETTO
Waterproof Coats
KEEP OUT THE WET.

Smart Dark Grey Rubbered Slip-on WATERPROOF COAT; ventilated, fashionable wide skirt; light in weight.

36 inches long 8/6; 39 inches long 9/11;
42 " " 11/6; 45 " " 12/6;
48 " " 13/6.
} If made in Fawn waterproof cloth, 2/- extra

Owing to the very great advance in the price of Rubber we cannot supply at these prices after our present stock is exhausted.

The "John o' Gaunt" is the Ideal Coat for Cycling, Golfing, Shooting, Touring, Riding, Boating, Fishing, or Walking, and will wear for years.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue of Waterproofs, Oilskins, Cycling Capes, &c, free on application.

PARKER'S,
Dept. J.B., LEICESTER.

THE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION OF LONDON LTD.
PROVIDENT HOUSE, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON, E.C.
FOUNDED 1877.
Invested Funds £3,765,792.
ADVANCES UPON HOUSE PROPERTY TO CERTIFICATE-HOLDERS AND POLICY-HOLDERS EXCESS
Five and a half Millions

THE PROVIDENT FREE HOME ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
INCORPORATED 1889.
Invested Funds Exceed £800,000.
W. W. BENHAM, *Manager*, PROVIDENT HOUSE, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON, E.C.

BIRKBECK BANK
Established 1851.
SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.
2½ PER CENT. INTEREST
allowed on Deposit Accounts, repayable on demand.
2 PER CENT. INTEREST
on Drawing Accounts with Cheque Book.
All general Banking Business transacted.
ALMANACK with full particulars, POST FREE.
C. F. RAVENSCROFT, Secretary.

WHAT IS YOUR NUMBER?
See page iii. of Cover.

FOR MEN OF TASTE

Pyramid Handkerchiefs strike a new note in men's wear—a note of refinement, originality and colour appreciated by all critical tastes. Also in plain white. Ask any high-class outfitter to show you "Pyramids"—4/3 the half-dozen. You'll be delighted with them.

OUR GUARANTEE

Every coloured Pyramid Handkerchief is guaranteed indelible colours, superior quality and perfect make. If found otherwise, you can obtain free replacement or your money back in full.

If your outfitter hasn't Pyramid Handkerchiefs, send his address to "Pyramid," 132, Cheapside, London, proprietors Tootal-Broadhurst Lee Co., Ltd., and they will see that you are supplied at once.

Issue Handkerchiefs for Women of Quality

Warning: Every genuine "Pyramid" bears "Pyramid" Label.

PYRAMID HANDKERCHIEFS

REGISTERED. 2

TO SMALL INVESTORS.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Should be Bought and Sold through

FARROW'S BANK

LTD.,

THE PEOPLE'S BANK.

PURCHASES.

The Bank buys Stocks and Shares of all descriptions, quoted or unquoted, and advances money to complete the purchase.

SALES.

Customers selling their Stocks and Shares through the Bank can anticipate and draw the amount of the purchase money immediately the sale takes place without waiting for the next Stock Exchange settling day.

FARROW'S BANK, LTD.,

THE PEOPLE'S BANK.

Head Office: 1, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

Branches and Agencies throughout the United Kingdom.

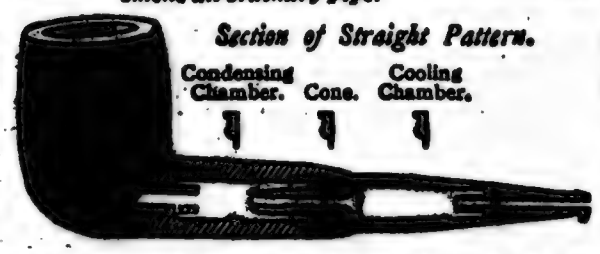
Why the "Masta" is the perfect pipe

It absolutely prevents any nicotine or moisture from reaching the mouth or pipe-bowl. It smokes cool and dry. There are no parts to get out of order and the pipe can be easily cleaned. Note the two chambers which check and control the smoke, and prevent any burning or blistering of the tongue. The "Masta" is the perfect pipe for "wet" or "dry" smokers, and *can be thoroughly enjoyed by those who cannot smoke an ordinary pipe.*

Made of best selected briar.

Every pipe guaranteed.

Section of Straight Pattern.



Obtainable of all leading tobacconists. Price 2/6, 4/-, 5/6, 8/-, &c. Cheaper quality, 1/-. Write to-day for free booklet, "Points on Pipes." Full of useful hints.

MASTA PIPE CO. (Dept. 9) 153 FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.

Hunyadi János

Nature's own inimitable remedy for Constipation, Biliousness and Disordered Digestion. Just as Nature creates it and intends it should be taken—it cures

CONSTIPATION

in a natural, easy, certain way. Inexpensive and effective. Try a bottle—and drink half a glass on arising.

Scott's Pills

They act as a TONIC to the whole SYSTEM.

THE TRUE TEST of the value of a remedy lies in its permanent curative effects.

DR. SCOTT'S PILLS do not merely whip up the flagging energies of the system for a day or two, but permanently strengthen the internal organs and promote functional EFFICIENCY.

Of all Chemists (in square green packet), 1/1½, 2/8 per box.

FOR BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

A Gentleman's Watch

Send Post Card for Catalogue

2/6 with order.

The "Express" English Lever is British throughout, and incorporates every modern perfection. Splendid 5-plate Movement, jewelled, with Compensating Chronometer Balance, Breguet hairspring. Absolutely accurate. Full Size Cases beautifully modelled in Sterling Silver, or Handsome Rolled Gold finished plain.

DELIVERED for 2/6 with order, 2/6 on delivery, and nine monthly payments of 2/- If you are entirely satisfied with watch

CATALOGUE FREE of Ladies' and Gent's Watches, Lovely Jewellery, Engagement Rings, Clocks, & Fancy Goods for Presents on Easy Terms.

2/- in £ Discount Cash.

J.G. **GRAVES** Ltd.

SHEFFIELD

Seven Years Warranty.

WHAT IS YOUR NUMBER?

See Page iii. of Cover.

JOHN BULL'S LETTER BAG.

[The Editor *replies to, and has a chat with, some of his numerous correspondents.*]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Will readers, when sending cuttings from newspapers, take care that in each case a sufficient portion is sent to identify the name of the paper and the date of issue?

CORRESPONDENTS, when referring to previous communications which they may have addressed to us, should always mention the nature of the matter therein referred to. Owing to the great increase in the number of ENQUIRIES *received consequent upon the abnormal growth in our circulation, it is no longer possible to answer them all in "Letter Bag," and* ONLY THOSE OF GENERAL INTEREST *will be noticed. The Editor will, of course, still be grateful for information, "biscuit" material, newspaper cuttings, etc.*

AUTHORS and ARTISTS *submitting MSS. and drawings for consideration must write names and addresses upon the back of their work. The Editor can accept no responsibility for the safe custody of MSS., etc., so forwarded, but will endeavour to return unaccepted work* WHEN STAMPED, ADDRESSED ENVELOPES ARE SENT FOR THE PURPOSE. ALL MATTER SUBMITTED MUST BE ORIGINAL UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

The Editor *can express no opinion upon the value of postage stamps, old china, pictures, coins, books, etc.*

Correspondents are requested not to send original certificates, testimonials, etc., *as, though every effort is made for their safe custody, they are liable to be mislaid. Copies only of such documents should be sent in the first instance; if inspection of the originals is required, a request will be forwarded to that effect.*

G. M. (Canning Town) complains bitterly of the way in which local labour is overlooked in connection with the building of H.M.S. *Thunderer*, more especially as everyone in the district looking for work is now always referred to the Thames Ironworks yard.

The Editor returns his thanks for the present of a handsome little clock, forwarded to him by an anonymous admirer. The Editor also thanks P.R. (Aberdeen) for a beautiful League emblem, in the shape of a cleverly coloured copy on glass of the cover of this journal.

"Puzzled" (North Woolwich) and others.—In consequence of receiving a good many similar complaints, we communicated with the publishers of the magazine in question, who inform us that the March issue will be headed "April," as, having started their first number late in the month, they found it impossible to make up for lost time—especially as it would involve cutting down the time allowed for the numerous competitions run by the paper. Annual subscribers will get their twelve copies just the same.

C. H. (Maidstone).—You need have no hesitation in taking the Pelman course of memory training. It is quite genuine.

E. H. (South Hackney) asks anything from £10 upwards for the following: "The mystery of Mr. Asquith—'Wait and see,'" and "The Mystery of the *Waratah*—weight and sea"—adding, "Result—Submersion." After this, we are not surprised to be told that he didn't vote for us.

J. R. (Grimsby) sends us a report of a speech at a "Men's Own" meeting, by Mr. Tom Wing, M.P., who, by the way, "was among the recipients of prizes for attendance." We will only say that the hon. member is maintaining the same high intellectual standard as that which characterised that letter to the local Press to which we recently directed attention.

P. W. C. (Barnsbury) complains of divergent charges for express letters over the same distance. But we have not got a Business Post Office yet.

H. F. (Eaton Square):—"British Eau de Cologne" sounds funny, but we can guess what it means.

"Constant to 'J. B.'"—We don't believe there is much money to be made by writing legibly, although it is a rare accomplishment. But there are many thievish advertisers who trade on the necessities of those who want to increase their incomes.

J. B. S. (Camberwell).—The American idea of a "maternity home for unmarried women" is not a bad one if honestly conducted. Why do you want to cast the first biscuit?

E. K. M. (Shortlands):—Well, you *are* in a bad temper! If you did not confess admiration for long-haired poets, we would adjure you to keep your hair on. Sorry your speculations have gone wrong. As to our advice, wait and see!

A. L. P. sends a poster of:—

"Five little nigger boys grinning in a row,
Watch Mummy Flannigan scrub Jim Crow."

We wish she would. Olet!

"Inventor" (Hackney) wants the John Bull League to take up the exploitation of patents. It will give us pleasure to look at the rules he has drawn up. We shall be busy presently, shan't we?

"Eremitas" recently travelled with 13 fellow passengers to Manchester, and 11 were reading us. "So," he says, "there were only two old-fashioned people in the car." 'Myes, but what about the 14th?

(*Continued on page 606.*)

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Please enrol me as a Member of the
John Bull League.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Electricity Cures Stomach Troubles

SOME USEFUL SUGGESTIONS AND INTERESTING FACTS.

This is welcome news to the poor sufferer who has experienced the agonies of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Flatulence, Diarrhœa, &c., who has been trying the various drug methods for years, with only temporary relief, if any at all. Any such sufferer who has tried properly-applied electricity not only shows his enthusiasm in the expression of his features, but his words are those of praise, gratitude, and admiration. This is not a picture drawn from fiction, but a reality of everyday life. The remarkable prevalence of stomach troubles, due to the high pressure at which we live, the hurry and worry of everyday life, the habit of eating too quickly, &c., are responsible for much suffering and the cheerless existence of hundreds of thousands of victims.

Anyone who has tried drugs knows that the more he doses himself the more miserable he becomes, and the greater the necessity to obtain relief afterwards. He tries one medicine, which gives relief for a time, but it soon ceases to have any effect, and he tries another. And so it goes on. His poor, weakened stomach is kept up by this artificial stimulation, and in time absolutely refuses to digest anything. He becomes constipated, with constant headaches, pains in the back and shoulders, drowsiness: loses all energy and interest in everything, except the torment of his trouble. He finally hears of the wonderful effect of electricity—tries it. His appetite soon improves; his bowels become regular; his pains disappear; he is full of energy and ambition, a living testimony to the established fact that Electricity is Life. It is just as sure to rectify a weakened condition of the Stomach, Kidneys, Bowels, Liver, or Bladder, as water is to extinguish fire.

Medical Views.

This is not idle gossip or false promises. Scientific men are unreservedly in favour of it. Here is a quotation from Dr. Beresford Ryley, speaking of Flatulent Dyspepsia:—"Until I employed galvanism for such cases as these my patience and inventive faculties were constantly taxed to the utmost extent by the unsatisfactory and often futile results of all medical administration, but since then my success in treatment has been almost uniform, and now I regard galvanism as the only effectual remedy in certain chronic and obstinate cases of this kind."

Here is also a quotation from one of the well-known works of Dr. Rockwell:—"Electrisation may be said to relieve constipation in several different ways: first, by its general tonic effect on the entire system at large, on the same principle that it relieves Nervous Dyspepsia; second, by its tonic effect on the central nervous system, and especially on the spinal cord; third, by its direct effect on the organs of digestion."

There are no medical opinions respected more than those of Dr. Erb. He says, speaking of constipation: "Every pathologist of any experience knows how widespread and how troublesome this affection is, how it resists any attempt at cure, and how much it aggravates a whole series of symptoms. Electricity is an admirable remedy in such cases, and I can entirely confirm the favourable results reported by Drs. Benedikt, Scarpari, Gunther, Stein and others of the electrical treatment of atonic constipation."

Practical Results.

Naturally, of greatest interest to the sufferer are facts. They can't be denied; they can be verified. The case of Mr. Chas. Cantle, 146, Upper Kennington Lane, Vauxhall, S.E., is reported thus:—"I was dying from chronic dyspepsia and kidney troubles; the pain and agony was killing me, but the first day I wore the battery the pain was out of my back—in two days the horrible pain was gone. I can now eat a hearty meal, which I have not been able to do for months. The treatment acted like a charm."

The case of Miss M. Bones, 22, St. Albans Road, Colchester, is an interesting one. She says:—"I am very pleased to say that the battery has done me a great deal of good. I used to suffer very much from backache and indigestion, but now I never have either of those terrible complaints.'

There is a method of infusing electricity into the body that will cure the most obstinate stomach complaint. It has secured the "Science Siftings" Certificate of Merit, and is endorsed by thousands who have tried it. It is the "Ajax" Dry-Cell Body Battery, an ideal electric appliance that is astounding the medical profession and shattering old theories. A book, fully describing it, and the treatment of disease generally, by electricity, will be sent absolutely free to any reader of John Bull. A postcard or a letter to The British Electric Institute (Dept. 41), 26, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., will bring it at once. Get it at once and save yourself much misery and suffering.—[Advt.]

PAID AWAY TO CLIENTS

(ON SPECULATIVE ACCOUNTS ONLY)

£359,010

(The Sign of the N. S. E. is the Size of the £. S. D.)

BY THE

NATIONAL SHARE EXCHANGE.

"House" Broker's Curious Circular:

The following, with its obvious comment, is reprinted from the "Financial Chat" column of a famous daily paper. What we have to say will be found farther on.

"In consequence of the huge pressure of business arising from the present 'boom' in Rubber Shares we find ourselves so overwhelmed with orders that it is with great difficulty we are able to give proper attention to the many limits entrusted to us by clients."

"We have, therefore, come to the decision that for the next fortnight we must decline to undertake any further orders, so as to enable us to complete the clerical and other work connected with the purchases and sales which we at present have in hand or have already effected."

"In order to avoid causing our clients inconvenience, we think it well to issue this circular letter, asking them to refrain from sending us any further orders just at present. . . ."

Such a circular must be practically without precedent in Stock Exchange business or in any other business. Whoever heard before of a firm begging its clients not to send it commission orders for a fortnight because it has enough work on hand already?

Outside Broking as a Power.

We now ask you to read the following, which is an extract from the City Page of a well-known Weekly Journal—in no way connected with the daily paper referred to—and if anything rather prejudiced against the outside broker. The headline "Outside Broking as a Power" is practically admitted by the journal from which these remarks are taken, as it refers to circumstances under which outside broking might be a "much greater power in the land."

There is no reason on earth, so far as I am aware, why an outside broking business should not be run on honest and prosperous lines. . . . The Stock Exchange is constantly inviting the creation of outside competition by its fatuous proposal of new rules, all designed with the intention of benefiting its members, but totally leaving out of consideration the clients upon whom they live. For several weeks past the Committee have been talking about a new scale of commissions, and attempting to fix a minimum.

They have thrown out the idea now, but the very fact that they entertained it exhibits their lack of modernity. They ought to fix a maximum scale instead of a minimum, and they ought to recognise that they are not immune from outside competition. The other day I bought a few shares round about 12s. 6d. a-piece. The broker—a member of the House—charged me threepence a share for buying them, and, the next account, he charged me three-halfpence a share for selling them. I made a profit on the deal, it is true, but the broker made more than I did, and the jobber had his turn as well, while I took the risk. Can the Stock Exchange wonder that the outside broker flourishes? Outside broking would be a much greater power in the land. . . . Find an honest outside broker, and he will beat your hide-bound Stock Exchange man six days in the week. Sundays don't count.

WHAT THE N.S.E. HAVE TO SAY.

Having read—if you were sufficiently interested—the two foregoing extracts in conjunction, we now add what we ourselves have to say. Outside Broking is inferentially described in the second extract as "a great power." Well, the National Share Exchange is the Largest firm of Stock and Share Dealers in the United Kingdom. If you deal with us there are no commissions to pay, and the above experience is impossible.

The profit between buying and selling is not devoured by the broker and the jobber. As for the tribute to the ability of the outside broker—well, ability will not be harnessed by grandmotherly rules. That is why he is outside the "House." These are the days when it pays to serve the "big public," even with a small return.

As regards the first extract, comment is superfluous. The National Share Exchange exists to do business, not to refuse it. We are Masters of Ways and Means for the benefit of clients. And at all times and under any circumstances we are ready to open deals. We simply state that

WE CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND. REFUSE NO BUSINESS. DEAL IN EVERY MARKET. CHARGE NO COMMISSION. LIMIT LIABILITY TO DEPOSIT.

We send out advices and recommendations. Our clients make money. The amount at the head of this column has been paid away to clients who have accepted our advices. You can make money by dealing with us. You need not deal at once. Write and ask for our advices and watch the markets. Fill in Coupon and post to us.

APPLICATION FOR PARTICULARS.

TO THE SECRETARY, NATIONAL SHARE EXCHANGE, Great Winchester St., London, E.C.

Please forward me (as my name is not already on your books) full particulars of your methods and system of money-making, as well as a list of cheques, totalling £359,010, which you have paid clients acting on your advice and recommendations, together with a Search form, so that I can verify any single cheque, or batch of cheques, that I may select.

J.B. 24/

NAME .....
(State Rev., Mr., Mrs., Miss, or Title)

ADDRESS IN FULL .....

(Please Write Distinctly) DATE .....

This and all our advertisements are copyright.

W. S. (Kennington Road) says there is great dissatisfaction among the employees of the Civil Service Stores in the Haymarket. Their hours have been lengthened without increase of pay this year. We shall be glad of further information with regard to this concern.

W. B. E. (Newport).—We prefer your principles to your poetry.

"Sportsman" (Newcastle-on-Tyne) and many others complain of W. E. Betts and Co., of Flushing. Bad Betts!

"Benulac" (Burnley) wants to know how much Jim Crow's biceps have developed during recent months. But he has given up pugilism until after the election.

The Secretary of the Society of Sea-going Stewards sends us a copy of his rules, and issues a warning against a man named Edwards, whose methods we have already criticised.

"Disgusted" (Cornwall).—We agree that it is high time that political candidates should turn their attention to political matters, and desist from personal abuse.

"A Stallite" (Oxford) says that when he was at Oxford great appreciation was shown of a good play at the New Theatre, but if the piece was rotten undergraduates ragged it with the idea of getting their money's worth. Drunkenness at the theatre was exceedingly rare. Good boys.

S. G. H. (Dulwich Park) complains of George Braham and Charles D. Gardener, both of Flushing, and says that he was had for £8 last season by another firm.

H. J. E. (Llanelly) says that John Crossley, of Middelburg, has not sent out yet even one-fourth of winnings, as he promised, in settlement of arrears.

J. E. B. (Shepherds Bush).—You should not pay too much attention to so-called reports of exports and imports. They are as unreliable as quotations from Scripture.

"Socialist" (Clapham).—If you want to advertise Socialist literature you will find our advertising manager quite ready to listen to any tempting proposal.

W. H. D. (Lowestoft) has heard from Robert Burrell, of Flushing, disclaiming all connection with A. Wiseman. Burrell says that Wiseman is now employing one of Burrell's late clerks to send out circulars.

W. G. H. (Plaistow) bursts out into the following effusion:—

"Crow the sage, the stalwart,
The one of portly worth;
Where, O where, this Christmas
Will he be on the earth?
Amidst this world's enigmas
Is the locality of Jim
Whenever he wants someone
Or somebody wants him."

The latter is more likely.

Mosks (Dudley) wishes to know whether more deaths are caused by excessive drinking than excessive feeding. In the absence of statistics we should give it a dead-heat.

H. (Skipton).—We suppose even the Y.M.C.A. is entitled to decide to whom it shall lend its halls.

C. E. C. (Wealdstone) writes: "I often wonder when the public will think for themselves instead of running headlong into danger. They see the red lamp outside the doctor's and yet they enter."

P. H. C. (Beverley) says that Socialism does not aim at making all men equal, but at giving all an opportunity. An opportunity for what?

J. G. (Willesden Green) has had a "very strong argument" about the ownership of a steamer called the "Woolwich Belle." Why not write to the owners of the "Belle" steamers direct, and, no doubt, they will answer him during the dog watch?

J. W. (Loughborough).—We quite agree with the country parson who amended Shakespeare and said the passage ought to have been: "Sermons in books, stones in the running brooks." That certainly sounds much more reasonable.

"Sydenham."—We neither know nor care about the height of Mrs. Clara Butt. We hope her husband will not assault us for this confession.

W. J. S. (Barking).—We should be very glad to help you, but we do not quite see how we can interfere with the doctor's report. You had better consult your own medical man and see if he disagrees. Or, cheaper still, propose to insure your life. Then you will get an expert opinion for nothing.

S. B. (London, E.C.) complains of the pots in the galleys of the steamers of the Hall Line, and says the place where "the cook and his mate sleeps is not fit for a pig to sleep in, right next the vegetable locker, and alive with rats." Why don't they keep a cat, even if it has only one tail?

R. T. (London, N.) sends us a poem which he wrote about Gladstone fifty years ago, and we wish him many happy returns of the day.

D. W. (Glasgow).—"Heaven tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" is a very familiar quotation, and was not invented by Mr. Stanley Weyman, as you seem to imagine. The fact that lambs are not shorn should not cause you to lose your wool. The phrase comes from "Tristram Shandy."

V. P. (London).—Surely the circumstances relating to the lady in question were sufficiently sad without aggravating them. You could not have read the medical evidence.

M. M. M.—We know nothing about the matrimonial agency at 1, Charing Cross. Why not keep your guinea and adopt Jim Crow?

C. D. B. (Coventry) addresses us as Messrs. Punch and Co., and submits an alleged joke, which might do quite well for *Punch*.

L. C. S. (St. Peter's-in-Thanet).—A parlourmaid can scarcely be described as an Englishman.

H. A. O. (Manchester) says it is very easy to cure a stammer. "All the sufferer has to do is to obtain a marble (slightly larger than those in mineral water bottles), place it in the mouth and read aloud. Five minutes of this twice or thrice a day for a week will produce such an improvement that the sufferer will continue until cured." The only point against it is that it is not advisable for small children, as they treat anything placed in the mouth as suitable for the stomach. Was not it Demosthenes who taught himself elocution in this way?

"Traveller."—We don't see why it was un-Christian for the parson to try to get the best berths on the steamer for his friends if they were willing to walk from Dieppe station. Why didn't you take his tip?

(*We regret we are obliged to hold over a large number of replies.*)

I CURE RUPTURE

NO FURTHER USE FOR TRUSSES.

If you are ruptured or know of anyone suffering from rupture, you should interest yourself at once in my Method of Cure. My plan differs from all others in the fact that it not only retains any kind of rupture continually and securely with perfect comfort, but causes new flesh to form in the ruptural opening, thus binding the broken place firmly, and producing an absolutely perfect and permanent cure. No other Method does this. I have proved again and again that I can cure rupture even after two operations have failed to cure. Mr. Wm. Edwards, Brook Cottage, Taffs Well, via Cardiff who was soundly cured at the age of 52 years, says, "I am writing to thank you for the wonderful cure I have received through your Treatment after suffering **30 years** from a **double rupture. I am completely cured, and have not worn any truss this four years.** I have given it a good test, and am as strong as ever."

Mr. Wm. Edwards.

This case is one of the many thousands which have entirely dispensed with a truss after using my Method of curing rupture—a thoroughly tried method that has cured every kind and condition of rupture in men, women and children, the labouring man as well as the gentleman of leisure, at home, without pain, danger, operation or loss of time, and at a small cost.

A very valuable treatise on Rupture has just been issued, which will enable any sufferer to know as much about the true nature of Rupture as any ordinary Doctor. It also explains fully the process of cure, and will show you just what to do to be cured. A cure will mean freedom from suffering and years of comfort added to the length of your life. I desire to place a copy in the hands of every ruptured person, for the great benefit I know it will be to them. For the immediate relief of all ruptured people a sample treatment and complete detail will be sent free (sealed and post paid) to all who write within the next 30 days. Address WILLIAM S. RICE, R.S., Ltd. G.P.O. Box No. 5 (B 1345), 5 & 9, STONECUTTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TENNIS.

Special TRADE TERMS

are given to bona-fide

CLUBS.

These can be quoted either by sending the name of your local Ironmonger or Athletic Outfitter or on receipt of enquiry from Club Secretary.

PRICES LOW. QUALITY BEST.

Selected ash only used on poles.
Courts fitted throughout.

ROWNSON, DREW & CLYDESDALE, Ltd.

Athletic Goods Manufacturers,
UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Phone—6329 Wall. Telegrams—"Rowdrew, London."

Estd. 1885. Estd. 1885.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, Ltd.

Assets Over £1,500,000. Claims Paid Nearly £5,000,000.

FIRE. LIFE. ACCIDENT.

Chief Offices:—General Buildings, Perth;
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General Manager—F. Norie-Miller, J.P.

After Shaving.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM is the only rational cream to use after shaving, because it is so soothing and comforting that it immediately removes any soreness and irritation which shaving is apt to cause. Used overnight, it makes the morning shave surprisingly easy.

Of all Chemists, 1/-. Send 2d. for sample to (Dept. 9) 11a Rosebery Avenue, LONDON, E.C.

Icilma Fluor Cream.

FREE AND POST FREE!

Send postcard to-day for H. Samuel's 170 page

FREE BOOK OF 3,000 WATCH AND JEWEL BARGAINS.

This book has saved money for thousands! *Full month's trial any article.*

GET IT TO-DAY. WRITE NOW.

H. SAMUEL 102, Market St. MANCHESTER.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN

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Handsome SOLID GOLD GEM RING

set with beautiful real stones

L. & C. Hardtmuth's

'KOH-I-NOOR'

POCKET PROPELLING PENCILS.

These are the handiest Pocket Pencils imaginable—fitting cases for the unrivalled "Koh-I-Noor" lead they contain. They fit snugly in the pocket, never require sharpening, and the lead does not slip back when writing. On taking one of these Pencils from his pocket, the user mechanically performs the action necessary to bring up the lead, which, once up, stays up, until the reverse action sends it down again.

Remember, the "Koh-I-Noor" Pocket Propelling Pencil

—IS ALWAYS READY FOR USE

—NEVER REQUIRES SHARPENING.

—DOES NOT GET OUT OF ORDER.

Made in two sizes (4 inches and 5 inches). Prices from 9d. upwards. Obtainable from Stationers, &c.

Do you use Rubber Bands? Ask your Stationer for the 'Koh-I-Noor' Band—the strongest and the most durable made.

L. & C. HARDTMUTH, 12, Golden Lane, LONDON, E.C.

(Paris, Vienna, Dresden, Milan, Brussels, New York).

Matchless Mixtures.

Just try any one of the following perfect blends if you wish to experience real pleasure from your pipe.

"TWO HOURS" Mixture 5d. per oz.
Cool, Fragrant, and absolutely Pure.

"ALDERWOOD" Mixture 5½d. per oz.
In Three Strengths. Our Latest Success.

"LUNTIN" Mixture 6½d. per oz.
In Three Strengths.
The Blend that made us famous.

"MOUND" Mixture 1/4 per 2 ozs.
Blended from the finest leaf procurable.

All the Best Tobacconists supply the above, but should you have any difficulty, send stamps to the amount for Samples to the Manufacturers,

Thomson & Porteous, Edinburgh.

FINANCIAL SUCCESS.

"THE LAW OF FINANCIAL SUCCESS" tells you in plain English how to make money and secure financial independence. It contains positive rules and instructions for every man and woman desirous of bettering their financial condition. The low price is but a fraction of its real value. Over 100,000 copies have already been sold. The book will be mailed post-paid promptly upon receipt of 6d

6D.

SEND FOR IT TO-DAY.

The Fiduciary Co., 36, Century House, Queen Victoria St., London E.C.

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA LEGAL
FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Chief Office—ST. ANDREW STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Claims Paid Exceed	£7,250,000
Invested Funds	£2,300,000
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LIFE AND ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES AT POPULAR RATES. WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

ARTHUR HENRI, Secretary.

GALE'S SPECIAL.

ONE SHILLING PER COPY.

EVERY SPORTSMAN KNOWS!!!
"GALE'S SPECIAL" is edited by Mr. B. T. Gale, who has been identified with the Turf for upwards of forty years. The Editor is

A PERSONALITY IN RACING CIRCLES!!!
and is well known upon every racecourse throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain. If you follow "GALE'S SPECIAL" you

CAN SECURE WEALTH WITHOUT RISK!!!
"GALE'S SPECIAL" does not indulge in "swank" or give a lot of selections in order to make a show, but just a few good selections each week.

NO BOUNCE!!! NO FAIRY TALES!!!
The marvellous success "GALE'S SPECIAL" has attained has created a sensation in the sporting world, and this success and deserving popularity will be maintained by accurate and exclusive information.

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS FOR YOU!!!
would mean social and financial success and the realisation of your dearest hopes. If you would like to be released once for all from the drudgery that surrounds an impecunious existence "GALE'S SPECIAL" will help you!

WE GIVE YOU PROOF!!!
below that "GALE'S SPECIAL" has at command that knowledge which is the *sine qua non* of success.

"GALE'S SPECIAL" TELEGRAMS
convey the most important and exclusive information ever placed within the reach of the racing public.

RECENT WIRES HAVE GIVEN:—

Monday, April 4th—		
	RED SHAH, 5 to 1 agst	Won
	ULSTER KING, 9 to 4 on	Won
Tuesday, April 5th—		
	PLACIDUS, 3 to 1 agst	Won
	Saracen Princess, 10 to 1 agst	Second
Wednesday, April 6th—		
	HUCKLE MY BUFF, 11 to 10 agst	Won
	Cavallo, 7 to 4 agst	Second
Thursday, April 7th—		
	DR. MITCHELL, 7 to 4 on	Won
	Tibet Chief, 5 to 4 agst	Third
Friday, April 8th—		
	CORINTHIAN, 9 to 4 agst	Won
	POWDER PUFF, 7 to 2 agst	Won
Saturday, April 9th—		
	ABATTIE, 5 to 2 agst	Won
	Queen Beauty Colt, 6 to 5 on	Second
Tuesday, April 12th—		
	SLIEVE ROE, 11 to 2 agst	Won
	Samphire Filly, 100 to 15 agst	Third
Wednesday, April 13th—		
	ROCK LANE, 11 to 10 agst	Won
	Sunbath, 8 to 1 agst	Third

WHAT WE OFFER YOU!!!
is sound, trustworthy, reliable information exclusively obtained.

TATTERSALL'S RING WIRES!!!

FIVE POUNDS FOR TWELVE GUARANTEED WINNERS.
TWELVE WINNERS FOR FIVE POUNDS.
FIVE POUNDS FOR TWELVE GUARANTEED WINNERS.
"Gale's Special" Guarantees You Twelve Winners for Five Pounds.

OCCASIONAL ONE-HORSE WIRES!!!

ONE POUND FOR EIGHT. ONE POUND FOR EIGHT.
EIGHT WIRES FOR ONE POUND.

TWO-HORSE WIRES!!! FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER WEEK!
TWO-HORSE WIRES!!! FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER WEEK!
TWO-HORSE WIRES!!! FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER WEEK!

THE TWO BEST THINGS OF THE DAY!!!
FIFTEEN SHILLINGS FOR FIVE MESSAGES!!!

DON'T NEGLECT THIS!!!
The sources upon which we depend for information are "going out" for something remarkable during the next fortnight, and JOHN BULL readers are strongly urged to share with us the exclusive and valuable information we have at our command.

DON'T WAIT AND SEE!!!
but make haste to be rich through participating in the latest and best advice obtainable.
"GALE'S SPECIAL" has given thousands the information that has led to fortune, and will do the same for you. Our marvellous success has won the admiration of the sporting world, and we have made thousands of friends.

HAD YOU KNOWN!!!
your future would have been assured, but the road to success and fortune can only be reached through knowledge, and WE ARE IN THE KNOW.

We Definitely Guarantee to Send You Twelve Winners for Five Pounds!
TWELVE WINNERS FOR FIVE POUNDS.

Note that our ONLY address is—

GALE'S SPECIAL,
Ruskin Buildings, BIRMINGHAM.

Telegraphic Address—"WINNERS, BIRMINGHAM."

We undertake No Commissions for Clients, and do not accept Minors or Students at Public Schools as Subscribers.

RACING NOTES.

By W. Lotinga.

("Larry Lynx" of The People, and "Magpie" of The Globe.)

Medley.

Nothing is more aggravating in racing than taking *under* the price.

Notice how invariably when there is a field of "mixed" horses, they are also usually ridden by a rare medley of jockeys. This is especially so in the last race of the day.

It is unquestionably bad horses which do the most damage either in injuring a jockey, creating troubles over the "settling," or being the medium of sensational objections.

What beats most people, either owners or backers—is that they cannot wait until "to-morrow"—viz., the owner is in such a hurry to win a race with his horse, or to get back what he has lost in bets.

There is always certain sadness allied to the *last* of anything enjoyable—whether it be the sportsman putting away his gun, his football, cricket bat, tennis racquet, or any sports' implement at a season's end.

Prophetic.

What has happened at Epsom will point to a great deal at Esher, with its very full and mixed programme, and where we shall bid adieu to several of our old friends the jumpers until October next. At Sandown to-day (Thursday), a wonderfully high-class entry could almost make the Trial Selling Plate the race of the week. They are not certain to run, but *if* they do, I should not look beyond Blackstone—or in his absence Hymettus. In the Esher Cup there are already tips for quite half-a-dozen, but although I am frightened of Dalnacrag, my tip must be

Murgis Colt,

who has been saved for it, has won his trial, and will about win this; in any case bet *each way*. In the Twickenham Handicap, despite the Newmarket form, I am still a believer in Lucus, whilst Toyshop must be a danger. In the Tudor Plate, what beats

New Castle II.

will win it, for his race last week will have done the colt good. If he is ready, Glasgerion must hold the rest in the Princess of Wales' Handicap, and whatever can head the rather jady

Larkspur II.,

will be first past the stick in the Guildford Handicap.

On Saturday, Lord Rosmead is the best of the really good entry for the Pavilion Selling Steeplechase, whilst Wickham or Johnstown Lad should win the Interational Handicap. In the big hurdle race, Tibet Chief is *very* flatteringly handicapped, and I am very keen on Porridge for the Criterion Steeplechase; with the weight that she can carry, I think this nice mare will win.

Prior to the next issue, Newmarket will be on the *tapis*, but I need only deal with the Guineas, which, whatevver "happened" last time, is, in my opinion, *good* for

Neil Gow,

who should later on, even if unsuccessful now, gain Lord Rosebery yet another Derby. Whatever his antics, the colt unquestionably stays.

I hope all my readers have taken my tip, and have gone in for some of the John Bull half-crown shares. From all I know they should be worth a pound before the end of the year.

AN EXPLANATION.

We have received a letter from Mr. J. W. Hughes Conway Solicitor for Mr. J. F. Mayger, Llandudno, complaining that our recent reference to the bookmaker, Mr. J. L. Mayger, carrying on business at St. Albans as "The Major," has been read by some of our provincial readers as referring to his client. We regret that the coincidence in the initials and names has caused any such consequences to Mr. Mayger, of Llandudno, and need scarcely add that we had no intention in any way of reflecting upon him.

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G. WILSON, 10 Laing Street, Grangetown, near Middlesbro'. (No. 179,152.—March 12th.)

LESLIE H. HEAD, 4, Burlington Avenue, Burlington Road, West Bromwich. (No. 153,585.—March 12th.)

The following are the fifty numbers for our issue of March 26:—

6210	68464	108895	170298	239497
14117	69590	117773	184455	279025
21034	83567	126799	188585	314129
32231	85377	130514	190875	327021
33184	89954	130817	205563	330545
42408	90434	133490	209088	333349
51334	98986	148035	213542	335199
53503	102508	148530	222748	349902
55513	103486	159670	227633	356798
62265	105477	169421	233845	375154

INITIAL NOUGHTS SHOULD BE DISREGARDED, BUT FINAL ONES ARE, OF COURSE, RECKONED.

THE FIFTY NUMBERS IN RESPECT OF THIS WEEK WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN OUR ISSUE DATED MAY 21ST (PUBLISHED MAY 19TH).

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